THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Horrible Scene in London—Execution of Two Murderers—A Desperate Struggle for Life on the Scaffold—The Mob at the Old Bailey.

From the London papers of the 16th.

London has witnessed two executions to-day, one at Newgate, the other at Horsemonger Lane Jail. At the former place, at 8 o'clock, John Wiggins suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of Agnes Oakes, a woman with whom he had cohabited for a few months at his parents' residence at Limehouse. On the morning of the murder the convict ran out into the street with his throat cut, declaring that his victim had done it and then killed herself.

The crime of Bordier resembled that of Wiggins only in the fact that he, too, slew the woman with whom he cohabited. He, however, had lived on good terms with her for many years. Sickness reduced him to poverty and to a low state of mind, in which he formed the resolution of murdering all his family, and then committing suicide. But after cutting his wife's throat he went no further. He gave himself up to justice, admitted his crime, and wished for death. On Friday he was visited by the sister and niece of the deceased woman, with whom were his three children. The youngest was carried in the arms of the eldest, a girl about eleven years of age; and all were dressed in deep mourning. The interview lasted about twenty minutes, and was of an extremely affecting nature.

The Sheriffs arrived at 8 o'clock. Having assumed their robes, they waited the presence of Mr. Jonas, the Governor of Newgate, who shortly afterwards appeared, and informed them that it was time for them to see the prisoner pinioned. Accompanied by the representatives of the press, they proceeded through the passages of the prison leading to the yard, across which the convict had to pass from his cell to the pinioning-room. Directly afterwards the condemned man, Wiggins, was conducted thither by two warders. He took very little notice of the officials, and walked across the open space with a jaunty air and light step. Calcraft was waiting for him in the pinioning-room, and immediately the prisoner was brought in he fastened his arms. Wiggins submitted to this without any attempt at resistance. While the executioner was buckling the straps, he complained once or twice that the belt hurt him, and exclaimed, "Oh! don't." Judging by his subsequent conduct, this was probably a mere excuse to get his hands more at liberty. Calcraft said, "Very well; very well," and fastened the straps in the usual manner. During the time this was proceeding, the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Jones, placed himself in front of the prisoner, and called upon him to repent, repeating texts of Scripture respecting the graciousness of God towards the penitent. The prisoner, who was evidently paying little attention to his exhortations, replied once or twice, "Yes; very well—very well." When his arms were pinioned, Mr. Jonas, the Governor, advanced towards him and asked whether he wished to say anything. Wiggins said that he wanted to say a few words, and that he should like to do so on the scaffold. Mr. Jonas told him that this could not be permitted; that even if it were allowed, it would be useless, as the crowd could not hear him; but that he might say anything he wished then. He further informed him that there were reporters of the press present, who would publish any statement he might make. He warned him, however, that the time was brief, and that what he had to say must be short. The prisoner, addressing the reporters, said:—"I am an entirely innocent man of the charge for which the law condemned me. I can assure you, on my dying oath, that I am not guilty. I never did it. I can go with a clear conscience and a clean heart to my Almighty Maker. It was her who cut my throat, and then cut her own. I never lifted hand or finger to her. On my dying oath, that is true." A procession was then marshalled, and proceeded through one or two short passages to the scaffold. The prisoner walked with a firm step, and mounted the platform with great determination. As he went up the steps he looked at the top of the beam, and observed where the ring was through which the rope passes. Calcraft, who was close beside him, at once placed the rope over his neck, and then drew the cap over his face. While he was turning it up just over his mouth, the convict commenced a desperate struggle to free himself from his grasp. When the executioner put the rope round his neck, the other end fell in front of Wiggins, and within reach of his hands. He clutched this with desperate energy, and the hangman found it difficult to wrench it from his gripe. Wiggins was only five feet three inches high, and not more than about eight stone in weight, but he possessed considerable muscle, and it required great force to tear the rope from him. When he mounted the drop there was a warder by his side, and Mr. Jonas was standing by the steps. The instant the struggle began the chaplain left his side, and several of the officers sprang up the steps and seized him. They forced the rope out of the culprit's hand, and placed him under the beam. Having lost the rope, Wiggins tried to bend himself double, and endeavored to get off the drop to the stationary part of the platform. He kept shouting out, "I am innocent! I am innocent! Don't choke me. Cut off my head. Don't choke me. Oh! oh! I never did it; I am innocent to the last." The united strength of half-a-dozen determined warders kept him sufficiently quiet for Calcraft to fasten his legs and complete his arrangements. This dreadful scene lasted but a very short time, as neither the executioner nor the warders were disconcerted by his violent conduct. The instant the rope was fastened to the beam, Calcraft descended the ladder, while the officers, standing from off the drop itself, firmly held the condemned man upon it. In an instant after he fell, and death was almost instantaneous. Mr. Jonas, the Governor, thought that the prisoner might make some attempt at resistance, and had taken precautions which soon rendered useless the efforts of the prisoner to free himself. After hanging the usual time the body was cut down.

Last night the unhappy man slept comparatively well. He rose early, and was attended by the chaplain. He ate a good breakfast, and conducted himself with much spirit. No satisfactory remarks can be made respecting his frame of mind.

The mob which crowded the Old Bailey and its approaches behaved on the whole better than such crowds usually do. There was some hooting and groaning when the struggle took place. Whether this was a demonstration against a supposed want of "manliness"—the term in favor with the mob—or otherwise was not very clear. When the struggle had ceased, the crowd dispersed quietly.

Bordier was executed at 10 o'clock, in the presence of a large crowd, many of whom had witnessed the revolting scene at the Old Bailey.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

Anxiety at Pekin—An Imperial Edict from the Emperor—No Quarter by the Rebels.

Great anxiety is said to be felt at Pekin by the Chinese Government, owing to the presence of the rebels in Shantung and Honan, and the following Imperial edict has appeared in the Pekin *Gazette*:—

"Last year, when the Nien-fei rebels forced their way from Ho-nan into Hu-peh, we repeatedly ordered Li-Hung-chang and Tseng-Kuo-chuan, with the Hsiang and Hwai regiments, and the whole available force of the province of Hu-peh, to attack them with vigor, and we were in expectation of hearing that they had been annihilated on the spot, and their rebellious spirit quelled forever. The banditti, however, penetrating as far as Hwang-ma and Suitsao, in Ho-nan, and the districts of Nan-yang and Hanlo, in Hu-peh, ran riot in every direction, and though we have received frequent reports of victories gained over them, yet they have day after day failed to produce any beneficial results. In the fifth moon of the present year (June, 1867), the provincial authorities of Shang-tung and Ho-nan reported that the rebels, entering Ho-nan in a vast horde, passed by the towns of Yeh-hien, Hsiang-ch'eng, Hanchow and Lan-k'ou, invaded Shang-tung, and bore straight through Show-chang district by way of Chun-chu to the Grand Canal. They have now a second time forced their way into the country about Tai-ning and Ning-yang, and are gradually nearing the capital of the province (Chi-nan-foo). But what effectual resistance have they encountered? The high civil officials in the different provinces, and those in command of the troops are always talking of the preparations they are making to withstand and crush the robbers, but what is the disgusting reality? When the rebels approach these officers form no properly defined plan of resistance, and when they retire they consider they have achieved their object, if they can only get them out of their own jurisdictions, and in the meantime the Treasury is drained, and the people oppressed without end. When will the bands of these Nien-fei, now in the very heart of the kingdom, be subdued? We have already handed over to the Board Ting Pao-chen, that he may receive the severest punishment that the law allows for his recent loss of the river wall, and have ordered the execution in the presence of the whole army of Chu-Waumei, the officer in command of the garrison. We now command that Tseng Kue-chuan, Governor of Ho-peh, be deprived of his official baton, and that, in company with Li Huo-pien, Governor of Ho-nan, his punishment be before all other adjudged by the board, that all may know the lightness of the sentence hereby awarded.

"We also command Li Hung-chang strictly to inquire into and report to the throne the names of the several officers who by their feeble opposition allowed the rebels to escape them. With regard to Li Hung-chang himself, the officer specially commissioned to superintend the operation directed against the Nien-fei, inasmuch as over half a year has elapsed without any sensible advantage resulting from his generalship, he has certainly not the trust reposed in him by his sovereign. We therefore order him, in expiation of his present disgrace, to win renown for himself by at once taking active command of the troops, and leading them into Shantung, where, in conjunction with others, he must scour the country and stamp out the smallest spark of rebellion existing there. Any subsequent failure to cope with the manœuvres of the rebels will draw down on the aforesaid commissioner and governor a punishment so heavy that they will find it difficult to bear up against it. Tremble and obey."

VIRGINIA.

Reply of General Schofield to Gilmer's Protest—Several White Citizens Ordered to Leave Richmond—Hunnicutt's House Guarded by Armed Negroes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—From Richmond to-night I learn that the following reply was received this afternoon by John H. Gilmer in reply to his protest to General Schofield:—

"MR. J. H. GILMER, Richmond:—

"Sir:—I am directed by the Commanding-General to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th inst. referring to the late elections in the city of Richmond, and to say in reply that the charge of official misconduct preferred by you against the superintendent of election will be duly investigated as soon as you will file proper specifications in support of the charge. The question you raise as to the legality of the election will be referred to the Convention, which will, on the proper occasion, judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"S. F. CHALFIN,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

Several citizens of that city have to-day received letters from the negro Vigilance Committee ordering them to leave the city within ninety-eight hours, because they have spoken disrespectfully of Hunnicutt and his party. Hunnicutt has kept an armed negro guard in front of his office for the past three nights. They have refused to allow citizens to pass on the sidewalk.

I learn that the charge against Lieutenant Colonel Thomas B. Rose will be "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" in the late election.

Rumor has it that the solution of General Schofield's action in the election is to be found in the fact that he is a candidate for United States Senator from Virginia.—*N. Y. Herald.*

RECONSTRUCTION.

Delegates to the Conventions—Result of the Elections in the South as Far as Heard From.

	Rad. Blacks.	Rad. Whites.	Con. Whites.	Whole No.
Virginia	25	43	37	105
Alabama	16	80	4	100
Louisiana	40	56	2	98

Elections Ordered.

Georgia	October 29, 30, and 31.
Mississippi	November 5.
Arkansas	November 9.
Florida	November 15 and 16.
North and South Carolina	November 19 and 20.

No election has been ordered as yet in Texas.

MEXICO.

Rumor that all Treaties with European Powers are to Abrogated.

A Washington despatch says the Government has received information that the President of Mexico will declare all treaties existing between that country and the European powers engaged in, or indirectly favoring, the pretensions of Maximilian, abrogated, and no longer binding upon the people of Mexico; as, under the stipulations of some of these treaties, the revenues of Mexico were pledged for the payment of claims to a large amount. It is apprehended here that the abrogation of these treaties will involve another war, and it is urged that the United States should at once enter into negotiations with Juarez to secure a renewal of the treaty of 1859, and assume a *quasi protectorate*, to the extent at least of all American interests in that country. It is rumored that a distinguished ex-Minister will soon be sent out as special Commissioner to Mexico to look after our interests in this respect.

The Delaware Railroad Accident.

Further details confirm the general correctness of the statement we published on Saturday of the terrible accident on the Junction and Breakwater Road, on Friday evening. It is said the train was running very rapidly at the time of the accident. The reason the rails fell was that the front stancheon holding the rails gave way.

William Fisher (colored), the man who was instantly killed, was thrown up into the air, and came down head foremost on a cross-tie, knocking his brains out. James Burton (white), who had both legs cut off, and James Potter (colored), who was cut in the head and back, died next morning. Chase Fisher (colored), who had his leg broken, and Isaac Turner (white), who had his leg broken and was severely cut, it is feared are mortally wounded. William McColley is dangerously wounded about the neck and back. Abram Hays (colored) had his shoulder dislocated. William Still (white) was severely wounded in the head and chest. Morgan Brush (colored), hip hurt; James Flemming (colored), slight wound; —— Russell (white), left leg hurt. In addition to these there were three laborers (white), whose names we could not learn, severely but not dangerously wounded.

There are, of course, many rumors afloat, ascribing the accident to this and that, so we shall await the Coroner's inquest with some interest.—*Wilmington Commercial, 28th.*

Death of Frank Dowling.

Mr. Frank Dowling, editor of *Bell's Life in London*, died on the 10th of this month, in the forty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Bell's father, Mr. George Vincent Dowling, was the founder of the paper, and nearly all his family have been connected with the profession of journalism. As editor of *Bell's Life* he had much to do with the Sayres and Heenan fight, and it was by his advice, after the disturbance at Farnborough, that the fight terminated in a draw, and both men received a champion belt. As a journalist, he was always most impartial in his sporting decisions.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE.

Important Advices by Cable and Steamer.

THE ITALO-ROMAN WAR.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ROME.

Pontifical Pastoral to the Catholic Bishops—Conflict Between the Garibaldians and Papal Police—Fifteen Revolutionists Killed.

ROME, Oct. 26.—The Pope, in a letter to the Roman Catholic bishops throughout the world, says that the patrimony of the Church has been assailed by revolutionists, and asks them to order prayers in all the churches for the Holy See. The police on Friday, in searching a house, met with resistance. They attacked the house with bayonets, killed fifteen Garibaldians, and took thirty-six prisoners. A quantity of arms and bombs was also captured.

THE WAR FOR ROME.

The Pope's Plea to the Monarchs—Paper Defense of the Holy Father.

FLORENCE, Oct. 15.—The *Unita Cattolica*, the chief organ of the ultramontane party in Italy, states that the Holy See is about to announce, officially and diplomatically, to the European powers, the following facts:—

1. That while all the provinces of the State are enjoying the most perfect peace and tranquility, armed bands, proceeding from the frontier of the territory occupied by the Florence Government, have entered these provinces to excite discord and rebellion against the legitimate Government, and to commit acts of criminal brigandage.

2. That the inhabitants of the districts suddenly invaded by these binds, instead of responding to such excitations and adhering to the revolt introduced among them, have remained loyal to the Holy Father, manifesting their abhorrence of such felentous acts.

3. That the bands have been formed in Tuscany and the provinces usurped from the Holy See, and that in broad day, under the eyes of the Italian governmental authorities, who have granted passports, although it was notorious that these travellers intended to invade the Pontifical States.

4. That the Italian troops have given free passage to many of these bands who have invaded the Pontifical territory from various points of the Tuscan and Orvietan frontier.

5. That these same troops have received the bands of invaders when, beaten, and dispersed by the Pontifical forces, they have recrossed the frontier.

"On these grounds," concludes the *Unita Cattolica*, "the Government of the Holy See will declare itself to be the victim of a fresh attempt on the part of the Florence Government, which, notwithstanding the September Convention, has permitted an invasion of the territory which it solemnly undertook to guard."

GARIBALDI'S ESCAPE.

The Flight from Caprera—Reception of the General on Board the Mail Steamer.

FLORENCE, Oct. 12.—Within the last three days the *Riforma* and other democratic papers have published somewhat exaggerated accounts of the circumstances attending the prevention of Garibaldi's attempt to reach the mainland on the 2d instant. These journals stated that the commander of the Italian war vessel Sesia fired two shots upon the boat which was conveying Garibaldi to the mail steamer bound for Leghorn, and these shots were followed by a volley of musketry from the Sesia. Garibaldi, it was also added, asked the commander of the Sesia if the firing had been directed against him, and was answered in the affirmative.

The ministerial *Gazetta di Firenze* of to-day gives the following as an authentic version of this affair:—About 6 P. M. (and not in the morning) on the 2d instant, the commander of the Sesia observed a boat, which appeared to have left the Island of Caprera, and appeared to be making for Maddalena, through the strait of Bocche di Bonifacio. The Sesia immediately proceeded in this direction, but could not come up with the boat on account of the numerous reefs in the strait. The commander therefore ordered two blank shots to be fired, and subsequently several musket shots, blank cartridges, in order to obtain attention from the boat, this procedure not only being justified by the naval regulations, but a duty incumbent upon the commanders of vessels.

As the boat did not obey the signal, and would shortly have got out of sight among the rocks, the commander of the Sesia fired a ball in such a direction as to strike the sea at a considerable distance from the boat, solely with the object of compelling obedience to his signals. The boat was found to be the large launch of General Garibaldi, who was himself on board, accompanied by a few other persons. His travelling trunks were also in the boat. To the General's question whether these shots were intended to call him back, the commander could only reply in the affirmative.

We are informed that the commander treated the illustrious General with every consideration. Upon asking if he was under arrest, the commander replied that he did not arrest him, but that he must prevent him from leaving Caprera. He begged him, therefore, to consider himself as his passenger, and placed the Sesia entirely at his disposal.

FRENCH INTERVENTION.

Opinion of the Italian Press.

FLORENCE, Oct. 16.—The Provincial journals concur in censuring the language of the French journals *La France* and *La Patrie*.

The *Opinione*, of Florence, again urges the Government to take measures to prevent any intervention.

The *Perseveranza* insists upon the immediate occupation of the Pontifical States by the Italian troops, declaring that every delay is dangerous to the monarchy and to the institutions of the country.

The entire Italian press is unanimous in calling for the occupation of the Papal territory.

It is stated that owing to the personal interposition of the King, a reconciliation has been effected between Signor Ratazzi and the Marquis Pecoli and General Cialdini. His Majesty brought these gentlemen together for this purpose at the Pitti Palace, and had the satisfaction of seeing his good offices attended with complete success.

THE MANIFESTOES.

Proclamation of the National Committee to the Romans.

ROMANS!—The National Junta having been dissolved and Italy freed from the responsibility of a generous initiative, the problem of the Roman question is placed upon its true ground. The National Committee, which in this question has always preserved its real character, is now again called upon by the heads of sections to resume the direction of affairs. Patriotism and boundless reliance upon your support encourages us to undertake this charge without hesitation.

ROMANS!—If Italy has fulfilled its painful duty of repressing generous initiative, it is now for us to perform our duty to the utmost. Rome belongs to the Romans, and all Europe acknowledges the right of the Romans to obtain satisfaction for their legitimate aspirations and wants. A Convention which we did not sign compelled us to make a painful essay. We accepted the task. The trial has been decisive, and has proved the theocratical power to be incompatible with civilization and incapable of governing. It must therefore resign itself to fall. Romans!—When we exposed the vices and the great abuses of sacerdotal government, the Roman court replied by the doctrine of immobility, which it supported by the brute force of its mercenaries. If, therefore, our recognized right is not a bitter mockery, if hitherto every effort to ameliorate our condition has proved fruitless, can we be wrong in having recourse to the last extremity? The triumph of civilization and the true interests of the Church will justify the energy of our resolves.

Romans!—The provinces are already in revolt, and the insurrection will shortly be universal. We must associate ourselves with this movement. We must second it with all our energies, since the triumph of the provinces will facilitate our success in Rome. Let us all, therefore, be prepared and hold ourselves in readiness. Let the blood of our brethren, which the Pontifical Zouaves are now shedding in the provinces, serve still further to inflame our souls. Romans, the moment of the final struggle approaches. For our country's sake let us all unite and each obey the orders that will be issued from the Central Committee. Recollect that discipline is strength. Any partial, ill-directed or inopportune movement may be fatal to us. Place reliance, Romans, in this Committee, which has already given you proof of strength, of prudence and firmness of purpose. Now that the moment for energetic resolutions has arrived, it will not fail in its duty. Let us courageously support each other and act with discipline, and the cause of civilization must triumph.

THE ROMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Rome, Oct. 8, 1867.

Garibaldi to the Romans.

The Italian papers publish the following proclamation which Garibaldi has addressed to the Romans:—

Notwithstanding timid counsels and insolent threats, you have spontaneously cut short delay, and while I write the heroic cry of your deliverance echoes from the forests of the Sabina to the heights of the Gianicolo. You are accomplishing with just impatience your duty; Italy, I am convinced, will fulfil hers. Between Rome and me there has long been a solemn compact, and at all cost I will maintain my promise and will be with you. But to vanquish I am superfluous. The dauntless survivors of Vascello and San Pancrazio, the tried veterans of the national battles, are fighting in your ranks, and their names carry with them victory. I do not receive the glorious mandate of directing you, but until I come I yield to your desire and that of all my friends, and transfer the direction of the enterprise into the hands of my son Menotti, certain that he will conquer with you or die at his post. On my arrival let there remain merely the opprobrious recollection of the execrable tyranny which has oppressed you.

G. GARIBALDI.

October 5, 1867.

Manifesto of the Florence Revolutionists.

The Florence Central Committee, established in aid of the Roman insurrection, have issued the following address:—

ITALIANS!—You have responded and will continue to respond to our appeal, which was none other than a cry from the soul, revealing a duty. The feeling which animated us was shared by all. For us sons and soldiers of the people, members of a Parliament which has declared Rome to be the capital of Italy, conscious that that vote expressed the will of the nation, the invitation was simple, as it should be. Fighting and death were going on; the September convention was already broken in blood; the time for argument was at an end. What, then, remained? To aid those who are burying the temporal power of the Popes so that it may no longer taint the air.

Now we declare that the die cast by the insurgents has been taken up by Italy, and Italy, under pain of death, must speedily fulfil the duty enjoined upon her by so many centuries of misfortune by all her thinkers, by all her martyrs. In order that the plebiscitum may not be a vain thing, that the reasons and pretexts for squandering may cease, that administrative anarchy may perish, that reaction may be driven from its haunt and that conscience may again be held sacred to the world. Italians, to Rome! What money—what blood will ever bear more fruitful result than this! Show that the cry of Garibaldi is the voice of the national conscience. He is a prisoner in his island—a fault and a misfortune—but his soul is everywhere. It now calls the Romans to assemble in their palazzas and invites Italy to reach the Capitol.

Victory lies in clearly defining the object of the battle, and we desire that the Pope may remain Pope for those who believe in him. Rapidity of action is also necessary. And will not Italy speedily furnish every means? Men who know how to die abound among us. But that is not sufficient; material resources are required in order that there may not be a vain hecatomb of so many precious lives, that the love of country may not be punished by hunger and abandonment, and that the sick and wounded may be properly tended.

Italians, succor the combatants.

THE COMMITTEE.

Florence, Oct. 11, 1867.

News by the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Oct 28.—Advices from Porto Rico to the 16th instant, state that a severe hurricane was experienced there on the 13th. A number of coasting vessels were lost, and others seriously damaged, and the rivers overflowed their banks, causing inundations at various points and considerable damage to property.

Intelligence from Jamaica states that instructions have been received from England against the line of steamers proposed to be established between Jamaica and New Orleans. The Governor, at the request of a number of Southerners, who wish to see the line established, will write to England, to see if they cannot obtain a reversal of the decision.

Advices from St. Thomas say the steamship Red Gauntlet, which lately arrived there, with a number of Southern emigrants on board, has been sold.

The ship Palmos, with war material for Chili, has again been embargoed.

The brig Sara Newman, with a doubtful cargo from the United States, is also at St. Thomas, and possibly may be embargoed.

The latest advices from Hayti state that Salnave had issued a proclamation announcing his success in the recent fighting there.

In St. Domingo a money crisis prevails, and commerce was prostrate. The Government is without means.

Sugar very dull, with no sales. Lard 16½c. in tierces, and 18½c. in 25 lb. tierces. Exchange on London, 15¼@15½ premium; on New York at short sight, for currency is 25 per cent. discount.

Sailed—steamer Juniata, from Philadelphia for New Orleans; steamer Hyperion, for Baltimore; steamers Nouvelle and Penelope, for New York.

Heavy rains prevailed here yesterday, and arrivals from sea report a hurricane and severe rain storm.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The Prize Fight Between Kelly and Parkinson—A Change of Location—Movements of General Grant.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

The arrangements for the prize fight between Kelly and Parkinson, which was to take place in Virginia this morning, a short distance from here, were altered last night, and the principals and their friends, numbering about twenty-five, took the evening mail boat for Aquia creek, and the fight will take place in that vicinity. Several reporters accompanied the party, and evening papers here have made arrangements to telegraph particulars from Aquia creek.

General Grant and wife arrived this morning from West Point.

—Stephen Massett, self-styled Jeems Pipes, one of the great American humorists, is in San Francisco, *en route* to Japan.

—Mr. Charles Kean slowly recovers his strength. He is now located at Salt Hill, near Slough.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Contested Election Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison, Pierce, and Brewster.—The contested election case came up this morning.

Judge Pierce having to attend to jury trials in the Court of Quarter Sessions, the other Judges, counsel, and spectators then repaired to the court room at the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, to hear the arguments why certain specifications should not be stricken out. The following were the grounds urged upon the part of the respondents, to strike out the specifications from 3 to 14.—

I. Because said specifications assume that this Court is authorized to deprive the qualified electors in the said divisions of their right to have their votes counted in the general return, because of the misconduct of the officers in said divisions, which said misconduct is not alleged to have been procured or promoted by said electors.

II. Because said specifications are vague and indefinite in this—that it cannot be ascertained therefrom what number (if any) of illegal votes were cast in said divisions, and for whom.

III. Because said specifications, in alleging illegal votes to have been cast in said division, do not specify in what respect they were illegal, so that the same can be accurately inquired into, but can only be sustained by such evidence as would be equivalent to holding an election by this Court.

IV. Because said specifications do not set forth the names of the persons by whom said illegal votes were cast, nor the number thereof.

V. Because the jurisdiction of this court, under the act of July 2d, 1838, upon complaints, is confined to an inquiry "upon the merits thereof," and that these specifications do not allege that at the return made by said officers were untrue in point of fact, nor that their alleged misconduct changed the result.

VI. Because an inquiry, upon the complaint of an undue election and false return, must be confined to the ascertainment of the person who had a majority of the legal votes polled for said office, and that no poll can be excluded from a general return, unless it be alleged that no legal votes were cast thereat, which these specifications do not do.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney. Chas. Fiter was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a cloth sack.

Joseph Johnson, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothing belonging to Joseph Boyd. The defendant was employed at the same establishment that Boyd was, and, having the liberty of the place, readily found an opportunity to steal a pair of pants that Boyd had hung up. He was arrested with the pants on his person.

John Murray was charged with the larceny, from the person of Sarah Petit, of a pocket-book containing $2. The evidence was that as Mrs. Petit was standing on the wharf at the Navy Yard, waiting for a boat to take her to the ship Potomac, the defendant was seen standing very near her, using his arms and hands in a suspicious manner, and was seen to leave her and go away. The observer of his movements then approached her and said she had lost her pocket-book, and upon looking into her pocket she found it was true. Upon these facts the defendant was a few days afterwards arrested, and to-day tried. Jury out.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Hare.—Smith & Fagely vs. Catherine Drexel et al., Executors. An action for damages for injury sustained by an alleged breach of contract. Verdict for plaintiff, $131.90.

Edmund Randall, late trading as Randall & Co., to use, vs. The Reliance Insurance Company. An action on a policy of insurance.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Sharswood.—Charles F. Simpson vs. Terrance McDonnell. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for defendant.

Orlando A. Meinord vs. Charles F. Parvin. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $270.59.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Francis McIlvain vs. Sheldrake & Brady. An action for goods sold and delivered. The defense alleged that the goods were of an inferior quality, and not such as were contracted for. On trial. Jury out.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Grier.—In the case of Chase et al. vs. Laubenstein et al., before reported, the jury could not agree and were discharged from further consideration of the case.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing; 100¼ was bid for 10-40s; 111⅛ for 6s of 1881; and 106⅝ for July 7-30s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 100½; and old do. at 98.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 48, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 51½, an advance of ¼; and Lehigh Valley at 51, no change; 122 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 64 for Norristown; 20 for Catawissa preferred; 24 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 77 was bid for Second and Third; 10¼ for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 247 was bid for North America; 100 for Northern Liberties; 110¾ for Kensington; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 64 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

Canal shares were dull and lower. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 23½@24¼, closing at the former rate, a decline of 1½. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35 for Lehigh Navigation; 90 for Morris Canal preferred; and 10 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 142; 11 A. M., 141⅞; 12 M., 142; 1 P. M., 142, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"Money was in abundant supply to stock houses at 6@7 per cent., and the amount offering on Government securities at the lower rate was more than fully equal to the demand. Notwithstanding the increased ease, however, the banks are very cautious in granting discounts; but what little they take passes at seven per cent., while outside the rate is still 1@3 per cent. higher for the best grade of names.

"The statement of the associated banks for the week ending on the 26th instant, shows an increase of $2,036,111 in legal-tender notes, and a decrease in each of the other items, viz.:—In loans, $743,193; in specie, $115,846; in circulation, $98,370; and in net deposits, $374,247. These figures reflect an easier condition of monetary affairs, and afford some hope of relief from the stringency which has prevailed for the last two months in the discount line."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday says:—"The demand for money continues active, and the market is virtually closed to outside borrowers, the banks being indisposed to loan money except to their depositors, and to them only on undoubted security. They are also fortifying themselves to meet the demand from the pork packing interest, which is now making arrangements for money with which to prosecute the season's business. In our market first-class paper is taken at 8@9 per cent. from depositors, and good names at 12 per cent., but the security must be ample to obtain money at all. Exchange is in good demand, and firm under a limited supply at par buying and 50c. premium selling."

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is 7 ₰ cent., with occasional transactions at less. Commercial paper is hard to move. The rate for best is 8@10, but 'dreproof' can be had at 12 ₰ cent.

"Exchange is firmer, and quoted as follows:—London, 60 days, 109@109¼; sight, 109¼@109⅝; Paris, 5·18¾@5·17½; do. short, 5·17½@5·16¼; Antwerp, 5·21¼@5·20; Swiss, 5·21¼@5·20; Hamburg, 35½@35¾; Amsterdam, 40¾@41; Frankfort, 40¾@40⅞; Bremen, 78¾@78½; Berlin, 71¼@71½."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deheven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$600 City 6s, New	100⅝	70 sh Lehigh Z	b5. 40
$700 do. New	100⅜	73 sh Leh V R	b5. 51
$300 do. New	100⅜	3 do	51
$1000 do. New	100⅜	160 sh Read	b20. 48 ⅝
$3000 C & Am 6s, '89	95	200 do	s5wn. 48
300 sh Sch Nav Pf	24⅜	800 do	ls. 48
100 do	24	100 do	s5 2int. 48
100 do	s60. 23⅝	100 do	s30. 48
2 sh Penna R	51⅝	300 do	s30wn. 48
16 do	51¾	100 do	s30. 48

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111⅜; do. 1862, 112¼@112⅜; do., 1864, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1865, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1865, new, 106⅛@107¼; do., 1867, new, 106⅛@107⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100½; do. 7·30s, June, 104⅛@105; do., July, 104⅛@105; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119½; do. December, 1864, 118⅛@119¼; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117⅝; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116⅜; do., September, 1865, 115¾@116; do. October, 1865, 115⅛@115¼. Gold, 143⅛@142¼. Silver, 135@137.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼@111½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¼@112½; do., 1864, 109@109½; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do. July, 1865, 106⅞@107¼; do. July, 1867, 106¼@107½; 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100¾; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅛@105; 3d series, 104⅛@105; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118½; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115⅝; October, 1865, 115¼. Gold, 141¾@142.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111⅝; old 5-20s, 112¼@112⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 109@109½; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., July, 106⅛@107⅛; do., 1867, 106⅛@107⅜; 10-40s, 100¼@100½; 7·30s, June, 104⅛@105; do., July, 104⅛@105½. Gold, 141¾@142¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 29.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, but the market is less active; 200 barrels good extra sold for shipment at $9·50; about 500 barrels were taken for home consumption at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $11@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., the latter rate for choice, and $13@14·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·75@9·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The receipts and stocks of Wheat are light, and the demand for prime lots is fair, as yesterday's quotations; sales of red at $2·40@2·65. Rye is rather lower; sales of Southern at $1·80, and 400 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·70. Corn is in good request, and lower; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at $1·42@1·43, and 8000 bushels Western mixed on secret terms; we quote at $1·41@1·42. Oats are dull, with sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 70@75c. No transactions were reported in either Barley or Malt.

Bark is in good demand, and 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron sold at $54 ₰ ton, a decline.

Seeds—A lot of Cloverseed sold at $8·50 ₰ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $2·25 to $2·50. Flaxseed sells at $2·50@2·55.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 93; Reading, 96½; Canton Company, 44½; Erie, 72¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 104½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97; Michigan Central, 108½; Michigan Southern, 78½; New York Central, 113½; Illinois Central, 12-; Cumberland preferred, 28; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Hudson River, 127; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 109¾; Ten-forties, 100½; Seven-thirties, 105. Sterling Exchange, 109½; Money, 6@7 per cent. Gold, 142.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Cotton dull at 29c. Flour quiet, 9000 barrels sold: State, $8·65@10·75; Ohio, $10 85@13·60; Western, $8·60@13·50; Southern, $10·30@14·00. California, $11·75@13·50. Wheat quiet; 7500 bushels sold; Spring, $2·32. Corn dull. Oats firm. Beef quiet. Pork firm, new mess $21·20. Lard dull at 13@13¾c. Whisky quiet.

—Emerson is writing an article on "The Aspects of Culture" for the January *Atlantic*.

—Miss Braddon's novels have brought her $150,000. They have caused her a pleasant "sensation" as well as her readers.

—Ross Browne's "Land of Thor" and Dr. Hoppin's "Old England" have been republished in England, and are well received.

—The total value of the porgy fishery in Maine this year is only $2,400,000, an amount very much below that of last year.

—The engagement between the King of Bavaria and the Duchess Sophia has been broken off.

—Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, has a lyceum lecture on "The Steps of Progress."

—The mother-in-law of Chief Justice Chase, who died at Narragansett, R. I., last week, had been an inval

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our Next President—Shall it be Chase, Grant, Sherman, Horatio Seymour, or Vallandigham?

From the N. Y. Citizen.

We see Mr. Greeley is advocating in the *Tribune*, with his customary force and courage, that the radical party, in selecting its Presidential candidate, shall choose a man to represent its principles and aspirations, instead of looking only to "expediency" or "availability"—that this or the other man occupies a political situation so uncertain as to be able to secure many votes outside of party lines; and on this doctrine he urges that Judge Chase, of the Supreme Court, as the most essential representative of radical ideas, shall be made the nominee of that party in the great struggle of next year for national ascendancy. We heartily endorse Mr. Greeley's position, and would like to see it accepted also in the selection to be made of our Democratic nominee.

"Expediency candidates" are never good for much—never bringing a thousand votes to any party standard; and, even if they be elected, "mighty mean critters" when in power—of no use to friends and of no detriment to enemies. Their neutral and uncommitted position is practically an attempt to obtain success on false pretenses. Nothing is decided; no expression of the national or party will can be obtained by running an "expediency nominee." In grave times, such as the present, when the existence or non-existence of nearly a dozen States is in issue—each party should first agree upon a platform representing its best judgment and convictions; after which, it should look around for the man best calculated to represent that platform, or who, if possible, had most largely contributed to framing its original ideas. Judged from this point of view, there can be no doubt that Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, is entitled to the next radical nomination for the office of President.

In like manner, we think the loyal Democratic party—or "War Democracy," as it was christened during the recent struggle—should either take up General Grant as the clearest exponent of its devotion to "the Union at any cost," or Lieutenant-General Sherman, than whom no officer brought out of the late war a more brilliant or substantial record. He did not win by brute force, but by strategy, and his successes were gained by immense and rapid movements, under which the enemy found himself beaten without being given an opportunity to fight. These remarks are not made in any spirit of disparaging General Grant, the difficulties of whose situation—opposed to the choicest armies and ablest General of the South, and in a country offering, with a little engineering skill (of which General Lee had more than enough), immense capabilities for defense—seemed to call for, indeed to make imperative, a totally different line of action from the grand swinging and devastative movements of General Sherman.

These are our alternatives for a military candidate, to represent the loyal Democracy. But should it be resolved in the great council of our party that the tendency to a Military Dictatorship needs rather to be repressed than promoted, why then let us resolve to put forward, as the ablest, purest, most unselfish, and one of the most actively loyal laborers for his country in her hour of need, ex-Governor Seymour, of New York—a name that would more distinctively represent the Democratic party and its principles, and would certainly call forth more honest and hearty enthusiasm than could be evoked by any other name whatever that could be placed at the head of our ticket. We know Seymour was once called "disloyal," a "vile Copperhead," and so forth, but that was in a period of excitement, when any one who could not or would not swallow the worst ultraisms and tyrannies of radical despotism and corruption, had only to be called a "Copperhead," and so feverish was the public mind that his instantaneous incarceration in Fort Lafayette would have been acquiesced in by five-sixths of the whole community.

But we happen to have personal knowledge that, while Governor Seymour was being most loudly and fiercely denounced in radical journals as an "abettor of the enemies of his country," both President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton were writing him warm letters of thanks, which shall be forthcoming in due season, expressing their deep and grateful acknowledgments for his active, efficient, and always well-advised efforts in pushing forward, by every means within his power as Governor of New York, the war for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution of the United States. Governor Seymour then favored the draft, but opposed its machinery in New York as partisan, corrupt, and malicious—and for this the howl against him was loudest. But was he right or wrong?—answer, Senator Roscoe Conklin! Let the Republican Congress answer, which, after a full investigation, caused Major-General James B. Fry to be removed from his office of Provost Marshal-General—not alleging that anything in Fry's personal motives had been corrupt; but distinctly affirming that the system under which the draft had been executed in New York was one of vastly organized fraud, tyranny, and partisanship—a stench in the nostrils of men, and a cause for questioning the justice of Heaven that had permitted such atrocities to be perpetrated.

The last and perhaps angriest, because the falsest and foulest outcry against Seymour, was when he protested against the seizure and incarceration of Colonel North and other Democratic agents, duly appointed and employed to collect the votes of any soldiers of the State of New York then serving in the Army of the Potomac, or in the vicinity of Washington. But what was the result? A monstrous hue and cry of "fraud" was raised against these agents of our State; monstrous stories to the injury of the Democratic party were telegraphed by the Government, then in control of all the "wires" of the country—telegraphic and military, financial, official, and political; but when the need was over, and the Presidential election an accomplished fact, then the Government, with all its ingenuity and vast resources for suborning perjury, could not so much as trump up any *charges* on which Colonel North and his fellow-agents could be brought to trial! That Seymour was thoroughly and zealously loyal during the entire war we are satisfied, and have reason to be satisfied. That he occasionally desponded and saw no hope for success, as things were managed, is most true; but which of the most loyal among us can say—even the loyalest shoddy contractor—that there never were moments during the struggle in which we all did "despair of the Republic?"

As to the "Copperheads," and straightout secession sympathizers of the North—the villains who should and would have been hung by public acclaim, if their labors had not been so useful to the radical party in breeding disgust and dread of the loyal Democracy—why let these scoundrels, also, hold a national convention and put forward their distinctive candidates—men representing their principles; and let them try by a vote, of how many followers their contemptible but clamorous crew was composed—a crew only possessing the slightest consequence through the efforts of their Republican allies. They can take for their nominees Vallandigham, Voorhees, Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, Chauncey Burr, Fernando Wood and his brother, Jeremiah Black, John Rodgers, of New Jersey, and perhaps some five hundred others—after which their limits of choice will be exhausted; for we believe they never had much more than five hundred and ten members in their entire party, though it suited the "little game" of the then Republican press to make it appear that the persons above named were true "representative men" for the whole of our loyal Democratic masses. Above all things, gentlemen, let us have true representative platforms, with true representative men to stand on them, in the next Presidential contest!

The Western Democracy and the Debt.

From the N. Y. Times.

Among the causes which contributed to the Democratic success in Ohio must undoubtedly be included the agitation of the greenback question, and the favor with which Mr. Pendleton's views are regarded by a large portion of the Western people. The fact is not an agreeable one, but no good can result from its concealment.

In the West, more keenly than anywhere else, the questions of taxation and currency are being discussed. There especially impatience of taxation manifests itself; and there the characteristic boldness of thought and expression finds scope in the examination of matters which, in the more reserved and cautious East, are handled tenderly, if touched at all. We have the radical testimony of the St. Louis *Democrat* that the dissatisfaction in the West "is mainly caused by the neglect of the financial interests of the country." On the same authority we learn that "the artful appeal of Ohio Democrats has had some effect"—the said appeal being that which Mr. Pendleton originated. The not less radical *Tribune*, of Chicago, concedes the spread of the feeling in its locality. "There is no disguising the fact," it says, "that there is a growing feeling among the masses of the people in favor of the proposed substitution of greenbacks for bank notes." Nor is the disposition likely to be checked by Mr. Jay Cooke's ponderous epistle. The people have little faith in an oracle that pronounced a national debt a national blessing; and we fear that other arguments than his will be needed to prevent the spread of unsound and most dangerous views on the subject of currency and finance.

The Democrats of Minnesota and Wisconsin do not attempt to conceal the course of their sympathies. Mr. Pendleton has thus far been the great gun of the Minnesota campaign, and the leading Democratic journal of the State has taken its stand on the ground occupied by that politician in common with General Butler. In Wisconsin the mischievous heresy has been officially indorsed. The Convention which nominated the present candidates adopted a resolution affirming the inviolability of the national debt—not, however, without evident signs of a strong opposition. But the Democratic State Committee, with a more correct conception of local feeling, have sent forth an address, in which they ask: "If depreciated paper was good enough to be received for the bonds, * * is not the lawful money of the nation good enough for the creditors of the Government?" The destruction of the national banks, and the substitution of Government paper for their circulation, are other points in the same document. Both in Wisconsin and Minnesota, then, violation of the national faith is a cardinal point of the Democratic party.

We do not forget that Mr. Pendleton's opinions have been emphatically repudiated by the *World*, or that the good faith of the Government has few more steadfast advocates than that journal. Nor are we unmindful that in the Albany Convention Governor Seymour and Mr. Mayor Hoffman spoke out manfully on the same side. But the *World*, with all its ability, does not control, or on many subjects represent, the Democratic press; and neither Governor Seymour nor Mr. Hoffman can compare in personal popularity and influence with Mr. Pendleton, whom Western Democracy already proclaims its candidate for the Presidency. It is indeed notorious that even in the Albany Convention a powerful element was at work in support of repudiation, and that the passages which fell most flat from Governor Seymour's lips were those in support of the public credit.

These circumstances are too significant to be ignored by those who would estimate truly the issues involved in the campaign. The triumph of the Democrats would involve more than complication and disturbance on the reconstruction question. It would cast discredit upon the national faith, alarm the business and capital of the country, and open the door for the Pendleton school of inflationists and repudiators. They form the vigorous, outspoken, and ambitious portion of the Democratic party.

To Genuine Conservatives.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Four millions of our countrymen, lately slaves, are now free—that is a positive fact. You may dislike it, loathe it, execrate it—but you none the less know it to be a fact.

Congress, in reconstructing the States lately in revolt, has determined that these blacks, unless they have voluntarily aided the Rebellion, shall vote, and they are voting. This is another important fact. Hate it as you may, you still know it to be a fact.

This Congress remains in power for nearly two years longer, and the Republican majority in the Senate cannot be subverted within the next four years. Though every election should go against us meantime, the Senate will remain Republican. But it is perfectly certain that the majority will be strongly reinforced from the soon-to-be reconstructed States. And right well do you know that this majority will not vote to destroy itself by disfranchising the Southern blacks.

What, then, do you mean by conservatism?

Do you mean to keep this whole country in turmoil and contention throughout the next four years, in the desperate hope that you may thereafter be able to disfranchise the four millions of Southern blacks, and put them under the feet of their late Rebel masters?

If *that* is your game, what sort of crops, of trade, of payments, can you expect from the South meantime? What hope can you cherish that the country will ever be pacified?

It is one thing to deny the right of suffrage to a downtrodden race; it is quite another to deprive them of it after they have gained and exercised it. We defy the wit of man to tell how the blacks of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Florida, after they shall have voted and chosen State officers and members of Congress, are to be disfranchised, except by usurpation and revolutionary violence. Virginia has shown you that they will not disfranchise themselves.

Conservatives! practical men! devotees of peace and prosperity! we conjure you to pause and reflect! The antidote to social anarchy is impartial liberty!

The Trial of Davis.

From the N. Y. Times.

It seems probable that Jefferson Davis will actually be tried for treason; and as the time draws near it is impossible not to feel some misgivings as to the results and effect of that proceeding. It is very easy to say, as the whole country has been saying for the last two years, that treason is the highest of crimes, and ought to be punished; but one instinctively feels, after all, that this little argument, conclusive as it seems, does not dispose of the whole case.

Davis is not to be tried simply as an individual. His own punishment for his own crime is not the sole object, or the main object, sought to be accomplished. It is the Rebellion that is to be put on trial in his person. It is the principle on which the Rebellion rested—the States that entered into it—the great community involved in its guilt, which are to be arraigned before the judicial tribunals of the nation; and the object of that arraignment is to procure a solemn decision on the case which is to settle the law for all time to come, and leave no room hereafter for the claim that any State has a right to secede. But do we intend to admit, by resorting to such a tribunal for a decision, that there is any doubt on this point now? If a trial is wanted, it must be wanted to decide something which is doubtful. It cannot be to affirm something which is decided already. If Davis is put upon his trial, that very act assumes that his guilt is still open to doubt—that the question is undecided; nay, on the assumption that a trial is required, he is, in the presumption of the law, *innocent*, until the trial is ended and his guilt is proved.

Do we mean by this trial what the trial itself thus of necessity implies? Do we presume—do we admit, for a moment, that Davis is innocent? Do we not regard it as little less than treason to doubt his guilt? If Davis has not been guilty of treason—if secession was a *right*—what has been the history of this nation for the last six years but the most awful and tremendous revelry of crime the sun ever shone upon? If he is tried, he may be acquitted. Unless the trial becomes itself a greater crime than the alleged offense—unless what pretends to be a solemn appeal to absolute and supreme abstract justice is turned into a paltry and contemptible trick—we are bound to admit that this man *may* go forth from the bar relieved of all stain of guilt, carrying the sanction of the judicial tribunals of the nation for the whole tremendous transaction of which he was the recognized and responsible head. This nation certainly does not consciously intend to pave the way for such a result. We do not admit that a shadow of doubt rests on the question of Davis' guilt. We do not admit that the right or wrong of secession is open to argumen, tor that it awaits a decision at the hands of any tribunal on the face of the earth.

And the reason is, because the whole question has been decided already—decided by the highest of all earthly tribunals, and beyond all possibility of reversal or appeal. Nations know no higher law than the law of force—no higher tribunal than the field of battle. Constitutions and laws, senates and courts, have value and force only as means of avoiding that final arbitrament, and only while they succeed in substituting other modes of judgment for its stern decrees. But when war is called in to settle disputes, it holds no divided court. It takes jurisdiction of the whole case. It does not allow its decisions to be called in question, nor are its judgments open to reviewal and reversal. Davis and the Rebellion appealed to the sword to decide their contest with the nation; and the answer to that appeal will stand as the verdict in the case, as the law of the land, no matter what courts, or States, or Congresses may say to the contrary, until arms, in another appeal to force, may reverse it. It is not possible that a trial in a civil court should add a feather's weight to the dignity or the solemnity of the decision that has been already reached. The danger is that it will detract from it; it must do that if it does anything at all. To submit a question over which four years of war have been waged, for which two million men have been under arms, and half a million have laid down their lives, which has imposed upon the nation burdens of debt which will affect the wealth and welfare of hundreds of millions yet unborn, and which has changed the political, industrial, and social institutions of a continent and made its mark, deep and indelible, on the history of the human race—to submit such a question to the solemn judgment of a jury of twelve men, to be drawn without distinction of race or color, not one of whom may have ever seen a law book or a book of any sort, who may be presided over by Judge Underwood, and whose verdict is to reverse this whole current of our national history, if it has any weight or any meaning whatever—is a proceeding too broadly farcical to be regarded with entire complacency. We think it is to be deeply regretted that our Government has not been able to devise some means of saving us from it.

The forthcoming trial is very likely to do us damage and discredit. We see no way in which it can possibly do us good. If Davis should be convicted, he will not be punished; no one believes for a moment that he will be either executed or imprisoned. His conviction would not deepen the impression of the guilt of the Rebellion on the public mind in the least degree; indeed, the fact that its guilt is allowed to be solemnly called in question will infallibly weaken the public sense of its enormity, and cause it to be regarded as a subject on which opinions may justly differ. If he should be acquitted, as he may be, the consequences, especially on public sentiment in the Southern States, would be still more injurious. And considering the character and calibre of the presiding District Judge, the mode of constituting the jury, and the prevailing temper of the parties who have control of the whole proceeding, there is reason to fear that steps may be taken to procure a conviction which will reflect more lasting disgrace and inflict deeper injury on our whole political system than even an acquittal would involve.

The matter has become so complicated by the long delays and irresolute action already had, that its solution now is a matter of no small difficulty. But we believe the country would feel relieved if the whole proceeding could be dismissed. The Rebellion has been tried and condemned; and there is neither necessity for a new trial nor possibility of any greater punishment than it has already received.

Five Hundred Miles of Civilization.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

From the base of the mountain range which forms the backbone of the continent comes the word that five hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad have been successfully constructed. Thirty-one miles more, now nearly finished, will carry the line to the summit which is the highest elevation of the route, from which point the head-light of the locomotive will shine over towards the Pacific, perhaps before the snow flies. This accomplishment of half a thousand miles in distance and the completion of the first grand division of the enterprise—from the Missouri to the base of the Rocky Mountains—forms a fitting point from which to review the work accomplished, and note the importance of the great undertaking.

This can best be done by glancing at the condition of the region through which the road passes, as it was before the beginning of the work, two years ago. Through the five hundred miles which intervened between the Missouri and the nearest mining districts, all the machinery and supplies for the miners had to be hauled by teams—a process so slow and expensive that it could only be undertaken by mining companies who were confident of a sufficient return for the outlay. Individual enterprise on the part of the great mass of miners was so blocked by the freight charges of $500 per ton for machinery, that a vast number of promising mines, which would otherwise have added largely to the aggregate production, were forced to remain unopened. And yet, spite of these enormous charges, no less than 27,000 teams, with freight and passengers, left two points only on the Missouri in a single season. The public lands through all this region were comparatively worthless, through the difficulties and dangers of communication with "the States", and the hostility of the Indians. The Government's only tenants were the Indian and the buffalo. But, besides its loss of revenue from these lands, the Government incurred enormous actual expense in its military operations upon the Plains. The expedition to Utah cost a prodigious sum, while for Indian campaigns, it was estimated that the annual cost of each regiment of cavalry was counted by millions. In addition to these extraordinary expenditures, there was the great cost of transporting materials for maintaining the military posts throughout the Territories. Considering these facts, and the urgent need (as especially made manifest during the late war) of more speedy communication with the Pacific coast, Congress wisely made liberal grants of credit and land to insure the rapid construction of the line.

With this encouragement, the Companies to whom was given the construction of the through line went vigorously to work, making large personal advances, and giving every proof of perfect confidence in their success. A contract involving over sixty millions of dollars was made by the Union Pacific Company, under which responsible parties were to build 914 miles west from Omaha, for $68,058 per mile, including all necessary buildings, repair shops, and other appurtenances, and supply rolling stock to the amount of $5,000,000. Under this contract five hundred miles have been completed, some of the distance under very special difficulties. The Indians have looked with suspicion upon this novel penetration of their hunting and fighting grounds. The mystery of the iron horse was too great for the Indian's comprehension, but he shrewdly divined that the locomotive was the herald of an army of pale-faces, and its whistle the knell of his supremacy. The energy of the contracting parties has, however, overcome all obstacles, the most palpable result thus far being the fact that a passenger can now pursue an uninterrupted railway journey from the Atlantic at New York to the Rocky Mountains, 500 miles west of Omaha. The financial accounts of the road to this point show a remarkable fact. No one has doubted that when the whole grand line to the Pacific shall be finished, in 1870 (as the Companies promise), it will be very highly profitable, but the actual net earnings of the way business, during the past season, are officially reported to be more than sufficient to pay the interest upon the whole cost.

The building of this railroad is a work of public necessity. The Government has already gained from it more than it has paid for it. An immense tract of land in the valley of the river Platte has been brought into market, and made desirable for the emigrant. Upon this territory new towns are springing up, which will become manufacturing communities, adding to the productive wealth of the country, and helping to pay the public debt. Coal mines have been discovered in the Black Hills, which, in that region of scarce fuel, will be hardly less valuable than the deposits of the precious metals. Every acre of land improved or sold by the company increases the demand for the Government's lands alongside, and every additional ton of gold or silver mined because of the increased facilities offered by the railroad puts money into the national treasury. The saving to the Government in freights, and the increase in its revenues, will confirm the opinion that this is not only the most enduring but the most profitable of all the internal improvements which have received Congressional aid. In short, the advances of the Government bonds is but a loan of the public credit, which costs the Government nothing, but pays it handsome dividends.

The road must be finished as rapidly as possible. The Pacific coast has room and work for ten millions of people, instead of the half million who now inhabit a world by themselves. The $100,000,000 yearly produced in the mining regions can and should be doubled, and all along the line of this world's thoroughfare should be such industrial enterprises as will promote the prosperity of the nation and of the several States, and constitute the best evidences of our national greatness.

The Movement in Italy, and the Position of Victor Emanuel.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The movement in Italy for the liberation of Rome and the union of the Papal territory with the kingdom advances with such rapid strides, that the ink which records one striking event is hardly dry before news of others is flashed through the Atlantic cable. The last received is highly interesting in several points of view. General Garibaldi was marching on Rome, and was in sight of the city. The amount of his force is not stated, but it was divided into two columns, and the Papal troops were retreating before the victorious insurgents. The whole of Italy seems to be in a state of fermentation. The ardor and determination of the Italian patriots appear irresistible, so that if the fate of Rome were to rest on the Italians alone, there would be little doubt of the result. But we learn at the same time that the French fleet had sailed from Toulon for Civita Vecchia. The mission of this fleet, doubtless, is to interfere in the affairs of Italy, to defend the temporal power of the Pope, and to make war on the Garibaldians. It remains to be seen how far the Italian patriots may be able to resist the formidable intervention of France. That power thrown into the scale on the side of the Pope makes the contest very doubtful at present. The news of approaching events, therefore, will be anxiously looked for throughout the civilized world, and particularly in the United States.

But what position does Victor Emanuel occupy at this critical time? Evidently he is much embarrassed. In opposing the popular movement, or by not going with it and controlling it, and thus yielding to the policy and dictation of the French Government, he makes himself the vassal of Napoleon. He puts not only Rome but also Italy at the feet of France, and he virtually dethrones himself. Though he is a brave soldier, he shows a want of moral courage and sagacity in this great crisis. He talks about his obligations, under the convention with France, not to disturb the Pope or annex the Papal territory. He forgets that the voice of a whole nation—of a nation of twenty-six millions of people—is superior to all conventions, particularly when forced upon an unwilling people by the selfish diplomacy a foreign power. Great popular movements cannot be bound by such conventions. Nor are governments bound by them when in the way of their policy or interests. Napoleon will not be bound by this one with Victor Emanuel. By ordering his fleet to Italy, he shows how little he respects either his treaty obligations or the sentiments of an independent nation and an ally. Where Napoleon had one reason for intervening in the affairs of Italy and Rome, Victor Emanuel had many and powerful ones to resist the intervention to the last extremity. He has humiliated Italy, and, in doing so, runs the greatest risk of losing the affection and allegiance of the Italian people.

This view of Victor Emanuel's position is predicated upon the presumption that he is really opposed to the movement of the Italian patriots. We might have thought his opposition feigned and his real wish covered up, for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of Napoleon and the ultramontane party, had he not permitted intervention against the Italians to go so far; but when he declines to take possession of Rome, and stands still while another French expedition sails for that city, we must conclude he has abandoned the cause of Italian unity out of fear and at the dictation of the French. If he had been wise, and had possessed moral courage enough when the movement assumed the grand proportions it has, he would have entered Rome before the French could have started to that city, and then have proclaimed to France and the world *un fait accompli*. Then he could have explained the necessity for taking such a step, could have shown it was the only way to settle a troublesome question and preserve the peace of Italy and Europe, could have appealed to the sympathy of mankind, and then could have entered into negotiations with the French and other Governments on the basis of what he had done. Such a course, probably, would have prevented the intervention of Napoleon. There might have been some sharp diplomatic talk, but it is not likely any French fleet or French soldiers would have been sent to Rome. At all events the Italians would have rallied with remarkable unanimity to support their brave King. He would have become the most popular monarch in Europe. It is not likely that Napoleon would have made war on the King to drive him out of Rome and to maintain the temporal power of the Pope; but if even he should have attempted it, twenty-six millions of brave and ardent Italians, with the sympathy of the civilized world to back them, would have been a match on their own soil for France, powerful as she is.

But Victor Emanuel seems to have lost the opportunity of making himself great and all Italy united. Perhaps he has been unwisely playing a game in behalf of the dynasties and against the democratic tendencies of the people. He may have dreaded this popular movement more than the threats of Napoleon or military power of France. His brother monarchs may have advised him to stem the progress of democratic ideas. But, whatever may have been the cause of his incomprehensible conduct, he has, we are persuaded, made a great mistake. His unpopularity and trouble have just begun, as we see in the difficulty about forming a ministry. The popular general, Cialdini, was not willing to enter the ministry, for his heart is with the Italians and their cause. He is not disposed to favor the King's French policy, and, probably, may be looking to the future, when he may lead the Italian patriots in a war for Rome and Italian independence. Victor Emanuel has humiliated Italy and placed himself in an unpopular and most difficult position. He did Italy some service in times gone by, but he has done, probably, all he can do. Young Italy now needs another chief and leader. The best thing he can do, therefore, is to abdicate in favor of one of his sons, Humbertor Amédée. These young men have seen service in the field, are brave and full of fire, and better represent the vigor, patriotism, and enthusiasm of modern Italy. Unless he should do this or totally abandon his timid pro-French policy, both he and his dynasty may be swept away ere long by the revolution.

The Virginia Election—Triumph of the Negroes.

From the N. Y. World.

The election in the most important of the Southern States, and the one where the advantages were greatest for defeating the radicals, has resulted in a majority of sixteen thousand or more in favor of a Convention, and the delegates chosen at the same time consist of thirty conservatives and sixty radicals, eighteen of the latter being negroes. Considering the fulness of the negro vote, and the unanimity with which it was cast for a Convention and for radical members of it, we doubt whether the general result could have been different if the conservatives had been all of one mind, although the radical majority might have been kept down to a slender margin. Of the registered voters the excess of whites was less than 14,000. We have only to suppose half this number radicals, to neutralize the conservative vote. The voting strength of the radicals is doubtless much greater, so that, with the consolidated negro vote, they would have carried the Convention, however perfect might have been the unity among the conservative whites.

We think that the Richmond *Enquirer*, which stiffly advised inaction, evinced more sagacity than the Richmond *Whig*, which counselled all the registered whites to vote. There was no possibility of beating the radicals if the full negro vote was polled; and the most effective mode of opposition would have been total abstention. The Convention cannot, in any just sense, be considered as a deliberative body. It must act under the coercive dictation of Congress; and unless it wishes its work rejected (a case in which it would be idle for it to assemble), it must reach a foregone conclusion. Its only choice will be as to the phraseology in which it will couch the Congressional requirement to make the negro inhabitants of the State equal to the white. The wording being of little consequence, and the substance dictated beforehand, there was no good reason why conservatives should vote, unless in the hope of defeating the Convention. It would have been wiser to surrender the whole business to the negro party, whose extravagance, when acting without any check, might lead them into blunders which would recoil to their disadvantage.

But inaction stands upon reasons which will not hold good when the work of the Convention comes to be submitted for ratification. The registered conservatives of Virginia will be inexcusable if they do not turn out in full strength to vote down the new constitution. Very likely they will not succeed; certainly they will not unless the Convention falls into blunders that disgust a part of the white radicals. Still it is important, in reference to the public opinion of the North, that the majority by which the new constitution is adopted shall be pitifully small; and the Virginia conservatives can undoubtedly make it so. It will then only be necessary to subtract the total vote against the constitution from the whole number of registered whites to find how many whites favored ratification. A comparison of the white votes *for* with the white votes *against*, will show how overwhelmingly it would have been repudiated if submitted only to those fairly entitled to vote upon it. The whites who stay away from the polls in so important a crisis as the ratification will be considered as indifferent, and the moral effect of the vote will be impaired or lost if the whites who vote aye shall bear a considerable proportion to the whites who vote no.

The protest of Mr. Gilmer against the validity of the election in Richmond strikes us, at this distance, as amounting to nothing beyond an expression of indignant feeling. Mr. Gilmer's law points may be well taken, but they will have no weight with the tribunal to which he addresses them. General Schofield is accountable only to Congress; and if he has exceeded his authority by continuing the election one day and part of a night beyond the time when by law it should have closed, Congress will sanction the extension. The supplementary act passed at the extra session made it the duty of the district commanders to construe the law "liberally," with a view to fulfil its objects, and everybody knows that its paramount object was to secure Republican majorities in the Southern States.

The extension of the time so as to get the whole negro vote in, will never be regarded by Congress as impairing the validity of the election. Mr. Gilmer's protest will therefore accomplish nothing beyond calling public attention to the points he argues. We apprehend that nothing is to be gained by fighting the reconstruction scheme on mere points of detail. It is of very subordinate consequence whether the polls at an election remain open two days or three, or whether the thirty days' notice required to be given includes the whole three. Such points do not touch the substance of the controversy. Unless universal negro voting and partial white disfranchisement can be successfully resisted, it signifies little how the details of the elections are managed.

This election in Virginia foreshadows the future politics of the State and of the South under radical ascendancy. The most potent and influential man in Virginia politics at present is the notorious Hunnicutt, a violent demagogue of the Parson Brownlow pattern. All the Southern States will be surrendered into the hands of vulgar, rabid dictators of the same stamp, if the negro experiment succeeds. Hunnicutt is opposed to every liberal measure of State policy, because such measures would make inroads into the dominion of ignorance where alone men like him can thrive. He opposes white immigration into the State, because the addition of a few thousand white citizens would turn the scale against the negroes and remand Hunnicutt to insignificance and obscurity. The value of the negro element in our politics may be estimated by the kind of men the negroes honor with their confidence. In proportion as voters are ignorant and debased they will surrender themselves passively to the guidance of leaders; and the lowness of their level may be measured by the vileness of the men they consent to be led by. The moon-calf Caliban offered to worship the drunken Stephano as a god, and asked to lick his shoes. And the Virginia negroes, many of whom forgot at the polls the names by which they were registered, regard Hunnicutt as their statesman.

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LAY REPRESENTATION.

A Large Meeting at the Spring Garden Street M. E. Church Advocates It—Addresses by President William H. Allen, William J. Jones, Esq., of Maryland, and Others—Interesting Statistics.

Last evening an important meeting of the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in the Spring Garden Street Church (Rev. Alfred Cookman's). The object of the meeting was to take initiatory steps to secure the representation of the laity in the various conferences. This subject has for a long time been earnestly discussed, and now energetic movements are to be inaugurated to have it take practical form.

Although the weather was inclement, yet a goodly number turned out to advocate the measure by their presence. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order. John L. Maris, Esq., was selected as Chairman, and John Fields, Esq., was appointed Secretary. Before entering upon the business of the meeting a hymn was sung, and prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Tasker.

Mr. Hieskel read a resolution, drafted by the Committee on Organization, appointed at a previous meeting, which set forth the expediency of forming a society for the purpose of obtaining a representation of the lay members of the Church in the conferences, and submitting a plan therefor. In order that the meeting might fully understand the purport of the resolution President William H. Allen was called upon to speak. The following is a full report of his interesting and statistical address:—

Mr. President and Brethren—Friends of Lay Representation:—I am disappointed, and am sure that every one present is also, at the absence of Judge Bond, the eloquent, keen-witted speaker, the bold and able champion of the rights of the people, both in the Church and the State; and none of you can regret more than myself that I have been called upon to make the first address this evening—the post which Judge Bond was expected to occupy. I hold a paper containing some statistics which I think prove three things:—First. That the Methodist laity are loyal to their Church, and ought therefore to be trusted as delegates to the Conference. Second, That they are liberal contributors to support the Church, and should therefore have a voice in the expenditure of their contributions. Third, That, considering their disabilities, they are remarkably patient, and that now patience having had its perfect work, they should be fraternally welcomed to the Conference. I shall ask your indulgence while I read these statistics, and make a running commentary on them.

The Methodist Episcopal Church numbers, exclusive of the Southern Church, 7576 travelling preachers and 1,039,184 members—that is one preacher to 137 members. On the supposition that the preachers receive, on an average, a support equivalent to $600 each, yearly, the cost of supporting the ministry of the Church is, in round numbers, 4,500,000 per annum. Nearly the whole of this sum is paid by the laity, and paid cheerfully, for they believe with Paul that they who preach the gospel should live of the gospel.

The Church owns 10,462 houses of worship, valued at $30,000,000. These were built chiefly by the voluntary contributions of the laity, and though they are in the care of lay trustees, they are, where the State laws do not interpose, the property of the Church; and the travelling preachers—that is, the Conferences—are the Church.

The Church has twenty-five colleges and theological schools, and about eighty-two seminaries of lower grade. These, with their grounds, buildings, apparatus, libraries, furniture, and endowments, cost at least five millions of dollars. They were built, furnished, and endowed by the laity chiefly. They are governed by trustees, a majority of whom, with the single exception of Dickinson, are clergymen. Their presidents and most of their professors are clergymen. Their committees of visitation and examination are usually clergymen, and their endowments are either held by their patronising Conferences, or by trustees appointed by the Conferences, and responsible to them; or by Boards in which the clergy have always a majority.

The Church has sixteen official periodicals, edited by the clergy, and controlled by the General Conference. Next to the pulpit they are the most powerful instrument in forming the opinions and guiding the minds of the people. As there is usually a discrimination between the clergy and the laity in the subscription price for these (the clergy receiving them for cost or for less than cost, while the laity pay more than cost), it is fair to say that all of them are supported by the laity, at an expense of at least three hundred thousand dollars a year.

The appropriations for missions for 1867 amounted to over a million; and that sum has been, or will be, raised by the contributions of the laity, chiefly. I say *chiefly*, for I am not ignorant of the fact that the clergy contribute freely to the missionary and other benevolent enterprises of the Church, and I say it to the credit of these self-denying men, that of the money they receive from the laity for their support, they do set apart a liberal sum for benevolent objects. But it is not to be forgotten that few of them could do this if the laity did not make them their almoners by providing the means. I will not detain you with the statistics of the Tract, Bible, and Sunday School causes, but will simply add that these and all other benevolent enterprises of the Church are managed under the direction and supervision of the General Conference. There are lay trustees at headquarters in New York, but the General Conference legislates for them all. The trustees are executive and administrative officers, under rules prescribed by the General Conference.

All this immense organization has grown up by the zeal of the clergy and laity, and by the money of the laity, in one hundred years. And when it was proposed to raise a million dollars as a thank offering in 1866, the centennial year, the laity responded with nearly six millions. The donors were permitted to name the specific objects to which their donations were to be applied, but all these objects are in one way or other under the authority of the General or Annual Conferences, in which the laity have neither voice nor vote.

The fact that the laity have enabled the Church to carry forward their great works without any effectual control over the expenditure of their money, nor any directing influence in the institutions or legislation of the Church, seems to me to be abundant proof that they are loyal and liberal, and having done all this while knocking at the doors of the Conferences, and being refused admission, is a good proof of their patience.

And now, Mr. President, permit me to say that for the last sixty years a large and intelligent number of our laity, and not a few of our clergy, have perceived and regretted that the government of our Church was not in harmony with our American notions of the responsibility of rulers to the people, and the right of the people, through their representatives, to assist in making the laws by which they are governed. They held, and we still hold, that the Christian Church is governed by two classes of laws—a higher or divine law, of which Christ is the lawgiver, and which all Christians, whether lay or clerical, are implicitly and equally bound to obey; and a lower law, not divine, but human, consisting of rules and regulations for the government of particular churches and for carrying on their work.

These must not be in conflict with the law of Christ any more than our State or municipal laws can be in conflict with the moral laws which God has established for the government of the world. But, being human institutions, they vary among different bodies of Christians, just as the laws of different States and nations differ one from another. They should always be adapted to the wants of the people, and should harmonize with their views of personal freedom, individual right, and the official responsibility of governors to the governed. The General Conference of our Church is, under Christ, its highest legislative body, and the exclusion of the laity from that body has been, as is well known, a cause of complaint, agitation, and secession. Some sixteen years since a large convention of the friends of lay representation met in this city, and determined to agitate, without secession. The movement was an eminently loyal one.

The brethren who were engaged in it had no private griefs that made them do it; no selfish nor ambitious ends to serve; but looking solely to what they conceived to be the best interests of the Church, they commenced the great work of persuading the clergy to share their immense powers with the laity who supported them. I call their powers *immense*, because the highest judicial tribunal in the country has ruled that they were greater than the people had ever imagined, or the clergy themselves had claimed. It was foreseen that these powers were liable to abuse, for the clergy, as well as the laity, are but men. A single class should not legislate for all others, nor for any other exclusively. All should legislate for all, and then all interests and opinions will be represented.

The movement has been not only loyal, but persistent and progressive. If a few have fainted by the way, a hundred for one have taken their places. In many of the annual conferences a majority of the preachers now favor the change. The old war-horses who opposed us at the beginning still neigh their dissent, but with feebler energy. A new generation is coming forward upon the stage, who know their rights and are resolved to have them. A new generation of ministers are taking our pulpits, who recognize the laity as members of Christ's body no less than themselves, and who are not afraid that they will tear the Church in pieces. They say come up and help us. Let us work together in peace for the extension of Christ's kingdom and the glory of God.

When the movement began I predicted that it would require twenty years to carry the Church with us. I was not a prophet nor the son of a prophet. I will not make another prediction. The world and the Church move fast in these latter days. I will only say that the indications now are that four years must be subtracted from that score—and that the General Conference of 1868 will take a step which will soon place the M. E. Church at the head of the Protestant churches of the world.

All who have read the learned and able articles of Dr. Crooks in the *Methodist*, in reply to Dr. Porter's argument in favor of the divine right of the ministry to govern the Church, will admit that on that point he has covered the whole ground. There is little left for us but to repeat—Simplify and enforce upon the mind of the Church the arguments which he and others have already adduced. But our opponents, like Goldsmith's schoolmaster in the poem of "The Deserted Village," "even though vanquished, can argue still." Driven from their favorite theory of divine right (which is the most offensive form of Apostolic succession, and worthy only of the Church of Rome), they take refuge in the negative argument of inexpediency.

The Autocrat of all the Russias might use the same, if his people should demand a parliament to make their laws. "We govern you very well, better than you can govern yourselves. Let well enough alone." Ay, that brake to stop the wheels of progress—that paralysis of head and heart and hand.—"Let well enough alone." The truth is, nothing is good enough which can be made better; and there are few institutions in this imperfect world which are not susceptible of improvement. Times change, and if institutions are not changed to adapt them to the new conditions, they become fossils; but the living world moves on.

There is also an *ad captandum* argument which our opponents have put in the mouths of some honest but not very far-sighted laymen, that lay representation will enable rich men to govern the Church. And the cry, "Beware of rich men," like "Beware of mad dog," is raised on all sides. But who cried beware when Daniel Drew offered his half million? Did they stand aghast at such a dangerous man's money? Oh no, not the money, but the man. Take the money, but beware of the man. He might have too much power. If laymen were admitted to Conference he might buy an election, and once seated in conference, buy the whole of us and carry off the Church in his pocket.

Verily the argument, if it prove anything, proves that those who make it have little confidence in the power of the clergy to resist "the mammon of unrighteousness." We have a better opinion of our preachers than this. We do not believe that they are in the market for sale, nor that they would barter the interests of the Church for lucre. While their hearts are pure and their hands clean, we do not see how rich men are to govern the Church.

Mr. President, I am detaining the audience too long with a dull speech, while they wait for the banquet of eloquence with which the other speakers are prepared to refresh them. I will only add that I have not for a moment, during the last sixteen years, lost faith in the practicability, expediency, or justice of lay representation. All the Protestant Churches in the country, except ours, have adopted it; not one of them has derived from it anything but benefit; not one of them would abolish it, even if the decision were left to the clergy alone.

The Roman Catholic Church alone stands side by side with us on this question, and adheres to her ancient hierarchy. Let us earnestly work and fervently pray that the next General Conference may place our Church in the line of progress with her Protestant sisters, and remove from our Zion a stumbling-block which deters thousands from entering her gates.

After President Allen had concluded his remarks, the following resolutions were read and adopted:—

Whereas, There is a deep and abiding conviction among the lay membership of the M. E. Church, that the introduction of lay representation in its councils would promote the cause of Christ—by introducing the co-operative spirit and practical experience of the laity—by more completely identifying its members with their Church; thereby increasing their appreciation of its doctrines, its peculiar forms and services, its efficient ministry and aggressive policy—by adding renewed vigor to the grand enterprises of the Church in its mission to spread scriptural holiness over all "the lands," and by harmonizing its organization more fully with the spirit of the nation, thus making it more congenial to the education of the American people.

For these, and many other good and sufficient reasons, it is thought expedient to form a society, the object of which will be, by systematic effort, to diffuse information and excite thought upon this important question; thereby securing, through petitions to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, which is to assemble at Chicago in May, 1868, an expression of the settled conviction of the laity of the M. E. Church, within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference; therefore

Resolved, That we deem it expedient to form a permanent organization for the above-named object, the name of which shall be "The Philadelphia Conference Society, for Promoting Lay Representation in the M. E. Church."

OFFICERS.

The officers of said Society shall consist of a President 12 Vice-Presidents (to be selected from each District in the Conference), a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, also 6 Assistant Secretaries, one from each District; also a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven members, to be appointed by the President, who, with the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, *ex-officio* members thereof, shall be charged with carrying out the intent and object of this organization, and empowered to do all things needful to promote the success of the cause, with power also to fill all the vacancies in their own body or in the officers of the organization.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurer shall be elected at a meeting of the lay members of the church which shall adopt the form of organization.

The following nominations were made for officers of the permanent organization, and were unanimously elected:—

President—Colonel John A. Wright.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

North Philadelphia District—Colson Hieskell, James Long, Philadelphia. Thomas Sappington, Secretary.

Reading District—Benjamin Haywood, Pottsville; William G. Spencer, Germantown. Benjamin Schofield, Secretary, Manayunk.

Easton District—Thomas Carrow, Smyrna; Walter Thompson, Easton. William B. Cahoon, Secretary, Dover.

South Philadelphia District—Judge Heister, Harrisburg; Thomas T. Tasker, Philadelphia. F. A. Fidler, Secretary.

Wilmington District—James Biddle, Wilmington; Francis A. Ellis, Elkton. T. J. Vanneman, Secretary, Port Deposit.

Snowhill District—R. F. Thompson, East New Market; S. Ty Milburn, Cambridge. L. N. Wright, Secretary.

Corresponding Secretary—John W. Huff, Philadelphia; Recording Secretary—L. D. Brown, Philadelphia; Treasurer—Charles Scott, Philadelphia.

Addresses were made by William J. Jones, Esq., of Maryland, Benjamin Haywood, of Pottsville, and Professor Joseph Parrish, of Media, all of which were instructive and interesting.

The following additional resolution was offered and adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the ministry for its liberal views and confidence in the lay members by inducing them to advocate the cause of lay representation in the councils of the Church, and hesitate not to advocate a policy productive of good to the present and prospective interests of the Church, without waiting until a demand is made before they act.

Singing and the benediction closed this interesting meeting, which will undoubtedly have great influence in attaining the object of its assembling.

EIGHTH WARD GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of the citizens of the Eighth Ward was held last evening, at Broad and Walnut streets, for the purpose of forming a Grant Club. Hon. Henry C. Carey was appointed president, and John C. Sims secretary. On taking the chair Mr. Carey said he cheerfully responded to the call for the purpose of considering the name of General Grant for the Presidency. He had perfect confidence in General Grant, and was satisfied that he knew the way to political greatness was through business greatness, and on that issue he would fight British free-traders during his term.

A. P. Colesberry, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The unsettled condition of political affairs in our country, caused by the unhappy and disastrous differences existing between the present Executive officer and the representatives of the people; and *whereas*, a timely concentration of public sentiment upon some one man who shall take the helm of our wave-tossed ship of state is absolutely necessary to insure tranquillity; and *whereas*, the timely nomination of a candidate for the Presidency is, in the opinion of thinking and reflecting citizens, a sure means of promoting harmony of political action, and will encourage business, strengthen financial matters, and tend to re-establish domestic peace and prosperity within our borders; therefore, it is

Resolved, That the citizens of the Eighth Ward, actuated by no partisan spirit, but thoroughly imbued with a devotion to principle and a desire to enhance the greatest of blessings to our whole country, do hereby recommend the nomination of General Ulysses S. Grant as their candidate for President of the United States.

Resolved, That in General Ulysses S. Grant we behold a stern and inflexible patriot, one who combines the persistency of Wellington with the dash of Napoleon and the unflinching rectitude of Cromwell; one whom Schuyler Colfax honors as a man whose modesty is only equalled by his merit.

Resolved, That General Grant, for the services rendered our country, deserves, and should receive, its highest honors; as he once seized our flag and bore it onward to brilliant victory, so now he will, as our standard bearer, lead the loyal people into a haven of security, tranquility, and honor.

Resolved, That to further this important movement, we do hereby resolve ourselves into a "Grant Campaign Club," and do hereby pledge ourselves to spare no effort to nominate, and afterwards to elect, General U. S. Grant President of the whole United States.

Hon. Charles O'Neill was called upon, and made some interesting remarks.

NEW BANKING-HOUSES.—The banking-house of the Sixth National Bank, just completed, at the northwest corner of Second and Pine streets, was taken possession of yesterday. It has a front on Second street of 25 feet, and a depth of 83 feet on Pine street, and is three stories in height. The banking-room on the main floor is 22 by 38 feet, and is handsomely fitted up with solid walnut desks and tables. In the rear is the Cashier's room, and above it a room for the Directors to meet in. The vault is lined with granite slabs, four inches in thickness, and has a door made of solid iron, two inches and a quarter thick. The lock is of peculiar construction, incapable of being operated upon except by one acquainted with its secret combinations. It is designed to rent the basement and the second and third stories, the latter of which are suitable for society meetings. The building is substantially constructed. From the first to the second story it is of iron, painted and sanded, to imitate stone, and above, to the roof, it is of pressed brick, with white marble dressings. It makes a very handsome appearance. The work was done under the superintendence of Mr. Edwin J. Graham, builder.

The new banking-house at Third and Arch streets, for the Union National Bank, is progressing towards completion, and will be ready for occupancy before the close of the year. It makes a very pretty appearance, both the design and materials contributing to it. A light cream-colored stone, obtained in Ohio, is used in the construction, the dressings being of Connecticut brown stone. The building is three stories in height; the first story, to be used by the bank, being 22 feet high. It is to be handsomely fitted up. In the basement there will be a kitchen and dining-room for the use of the employes of the institution; the second and third stories will be rented for business purposes. The building has a front of 54 feet on Third street and 40 feet on Arch street. Mr. J. C. Sidney is the architect, Mr. R. J. Dobbins the builder, and Messrs. Struthers & Sons the stone-workers.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held at the Almshouse, West Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, President John M. Whitall in the chair.

The House Agent reported the following census of the house for the week ending Saturday, October 26, 1867:—Number in the house at 12 o'clock, morning, 2980; same time last year, 2934; admitted during the last two weeks, 234; births, 7; deaths, 24; discharged, 83; eloped, 56; number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 84; meals, 267; total number of males in the house, 1317; total number of females in the house, 1663; total number of males and females in the Insane Department, less assistants, 595.

The Out-door Agent reported having collected for support cases $232.

The Steward reported the house receipts at $44·05.

The resignation of Dr. Penrose as a member of the medical staff was read, and, on motion, accepted.

The report of the Storekeeper was read, showing that during the last two weeks there had been received 37 lumps of forfeited butter, the net weight of which was 34 pounds.

The Board then went into an election for Matron of the Children's Asylum, resulting in the choice of Mary E. Walters.

The motion that an election should be taken for an out-door apothecary was lost, and the matter deferred until next meeting.

The Steward's requisitions were read and approved. Adjourned.

THE MARKET STREET FIRE.—The alarm of fire at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the total destruction of the contents of the basement No. 326 Market street. It was occupied by Messrs. Bonser and Ellis, manufacturers of twines, ropes, cordage, and cotton wadding. Their loss will amount to about $4000, on which there is an insurance of $2000 in the Royal, of Liverpool. The occupants of the upper part of the building were Ullman & Haas, clothing manufacturers. The first floor was well stocked with clothing, which was considerably damaged by water. The loss is covered by insurance.

It is supposed that the origin of the fire was accidental, as a boy was engaged in placing cotton in a bag under a gaslight at the time it happened. The young American became so frightened, however, that he ran home and could not be found so as to obtain any statement from him. Mr. Ellis, in his endeavors to extinguish the fire, was considerably burned, and had his hand cut by a pane of glass. The smoke was very dense and of a suffocating nature, but the continued application of streams of water overcame every obstacle and extinguished the fire.

OBITUARY.—Captain George J. Ker, late of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, died yesterday at his residence, No. 318 South Thirteenth street, in this city, from the effect of wounds received in a hand-to-hand sabre fight with a Rebel major, in front of Richmond, Va., October 7, 1864. The fight, for severity, was probably not excelled by any single combat in the Army of the James. Captain Ker was universally respected as a brave and skilful officer, and his death will cause deep regret among the large circle of his acquaintances, both in civil and military life.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.—An election by the Young Men's Christian Association was held yesterday, and resulted in the choice of the following officers, to serve for the ensuing year:—President, Peter B. Simons; Vice-Presidents, John Wanamaker, A. M. Burton, C. A. Day, George W. Eddy, G. W. Mears; Treasurer, Thomas Taman; Corresponding Secretary, William P. Cullis; Recording Secretary, Robert Simpson; Registering Secretary, J. M. Hodge.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAW—ALTERATION OF A CONTRACT.—The Committee on Law of Councils held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts connected with the alteration of the contract for building the school-house at Sixth and Coates streets, in the Thirteenth Section.

Mr. Frazier, the architect, was present, and testified that the first specification issued for the construction of the building was modified, because the appropriation was not sufficient. The modification made only referred to the stone work and portions of the roof, no reference being made to the inside shutters or any other portion of the edifice. The alterations in the specifications were made after being placed in the hands of the contractor; but he (witness) did not know who did it. The contract was made and awarded before witness knew anything about it. The alteration, leaving out the inside shutters, made a difference of about $2000. The investigation was postponed.

REUNION.—A reunion of the surviving members of the State Fencibles, an organization which in 1814 was stationed at Camp Dupont, took place at Colonel Page's residence, on S. Fourth street, yesterday morning. The company originally numbered one hundred and thirty, but at the present time only seventeen survive. Of this number, thirteen were entertained by Colonel Page yesterday. The meeting was brought about in order to gratify the wish of Mr. Samuel Grice, one of the survivors, and a resident of Virginia, who has been stopping in our city for several days. Mr. Grice desired to see some of his old comrades before returning to his home. Of those present none were under seventy-one years of age.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE of Councils met last evening for the purpose of considering the appropriation bills for 1868. The bill making an appropriation of $88,123 to the Board of Revision was agreed to, and the chairman directed to report it to Councils. The City Property bill was postponed for the purpose of giving the Committee on Law time to report upon the proposition of merging the Department of City Property with that of Markets and Wharves and Landings.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE sang the *Bohemian Girl* last night, at the Academy of Music, in splendid style, before a very large and *elite* audience. We have never heard Balfe's gem opera so neatly and pleasantly rendered before. This evening *La Sonnambula* will be presented, in which Mr. Castle sings the delightful melody of "Still so gently o'er me stealing," etc. Miss Richings will sing "Dearest companions," and Mr. Campbell (who achieved a great triumph in the "Heart bowed down" last night) will sing the pleasing scena, "As I view," etc.

AT THE ARCH, *Nobody's Daughter* will be presented, with Miss Kate Reignolds and the whole company in the cast.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS plays *Mary Stuart* at the Chesnut this evening for the last time.

AT THE WALNUT the *Grand Duchess of Gerolstein* promises to be a great success. It is very pleasant. The new operetta can only be performed for a few nights longer.

AT NATIONAL HALL to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, the famous Bunyan Tableaux will be presented. This exhibition is one of the most beautiful, moral, and instructive that has been introduced among us. The paintings are the works of Huntington, Church, Darley, Cropsey, Kyle, and other eminent American artists. The scenes representing "Vanity Fair," the "Celestial City," etc., are said to be very beautiful and meritorious works of art. No one should fail to see this grand exhibition.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

Sun Rises 6·25 | Moon Rises 6·46
Sun Sets 5·00 | High Water 2 54

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9
Atlanta	London	New York	Oct. 9
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 15
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 16
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 16
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 19
Bellona	London	New York	Oct. 19

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Union	New York	Southampton	Oct. 31
Atalanta	New York	London	Nov. 2

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Oct. 29
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 31
Eagle	New York	Havana	Oct. 31
Frisoma	Philada	Aspinwall	Nov. 1
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 2
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 2
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 9
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov. 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, Havana, Thos. Watson & Sons.
Sch A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Sch J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Venus, Bent, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Sch A. Mason, Rose, Alexandria, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Sch Glenwood, Nickerson, Norwich, J. C. Scott & Sons
Sch C. S. Carstairs, Price, Norfolk, do
Sch E. Holgate, Golding, Newbern, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Sch J. Paine, Rich, Provincetown, G. B. Kerfoot & Co.
Sch A. A. Andrews, Kelley, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Sch T. Lake, Adams, Providence, do.
Sch North Pacific, Errickson, Alexandria, do.
Sch C. Kienzle, Woodruff, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Sch Boston, Smith, Pawtucket, do.
Sch V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Sch G. Fales, Thacher, Providence, do.
Sch J. J. Worthington, Brown, Salem, do.
Sch E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Salisbury, do.
Sch Reading R. R. No. 45, Anderson, Alexandria, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Sch S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Sch M. Reinhart, Hand, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Sch R. Shannon, Dilks, Boston, do.
Sch L. Beard, Perry, Newport, Rommel & Hunter.
Sch Revenue, Gandy, Mystic, do.
Sch W. W. Marcy, Champion, Washington, do.
Sch J. W. Everman, Outen, Lynn, do.
Sch M. Standish, Rich, Boston, do.
Sch J. Satterthwaite, Long, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Sch C. B. Emery, Young, Boston, do.
Sch G. W. Bentley, Smith, Cambridgeport, do.
Sch W. H. Dennis, Lake, Cambridgeport, Hammett & Neill.
Sch A. S. Cannon, Shelborn, East Cambridge, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Sch S. & E. Corson, Brower, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Sch O. Ames, Westcott, Dighton, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Sch Silver Lake, Matthews, Salisbury, do.
Sch J. E. Simmons, Young, Salisbury, do.
Sch L. D. Small, Tice, Dauversport, Griscom & Co.
Sch Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Boston, Sawyer & Co.
Sch J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Keppler.
Sch J. C. Brooks, Burgess, Boston, Suffolk Coal Co.
Sch Gettysburg, Smith, Boston, Captain.
Sch Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Saco, Captain.
Sch R. Strong, Brown, Providence, Captain.
Sch H. L. Slaight, Willetts, Richmond, Captain.
Sch Hattie Page, Haley, Boston, Captain.
Sch M. M. Freeman, Howes, Providence, Captain.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Hoop on the Middle, ship Crusader, and barque W. E. Jenkins, for New York; brig Clytie, from Boston, and a brig, unknown.
Steamship Chase, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Ida May, Driscoll, 5 days from Saco, with headings to Isaac Hough & Co.
Schr Lucy Holmes, Eldridge, 5 days from Kingston, with mdse. to Geo. B. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, 3 days from Boston, with mdse to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Abbie, Loring, 5 days from Portland, with mdse to Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr Sarah Warren, Connell, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, 6 days from Boston.
Schr J. W. Nickerson, Kelly, 5 days from Boston.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, from Newport.
Schr Boston, Smith, from Providence.
Schr George Fales, Thacher, from Providence.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, from Providence.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Providence.
Schr James Satterthwaite, Long, from Providence.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, from Providence.
Schr Benjamin Strong, Brown, from Providence.
Schr Clyde, Gage, from Wareham.
Schr G. W. Bentley, Smith, from Cambridgeport.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, from Fall River.
Schr Hattie E. Paige, Haley, from Salem.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Salem.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, from Salem.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price from Salem.
Schr Joseph Hay, Reen, from Wareham.
Schr J. J. Worthing on Brown, from Norwich.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, from Norwich.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Shelborn, from East Cambridge.
Schr Oliver Ames, Westcott, from Dighton.
Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, from Elizabethport.
Schr Lizzie D. Small, Tice, from Danversport.
Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, from Lynn.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, from New Haven.
Schr North Pacific, Errickson, from New York.
Schr Albert Mason Rose, from New York.
Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, from New York.
Schr Isaac H. Wainwright, Brower, from Boston.
Schr J. Bright, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr C. Kienzle, Woodruff, from Boston.
Schr Rhoda Shannan, Dilks, from Boston.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, from Boston.
Schr C. B. Emery, Young, from Boston.
Schr E. & L. Cordery, Price, from Boston.
Schr Gettysburg, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Jos. Van Dusen, Moore, from Boston.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Young, from Boston.
Schr D. S. Morshon, Ayres, from Boston.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, from Boston.
Schr Mary Standish, Rich, from Boston.
Schr M. Reinhardt, Hand, from Boston.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, from Boston.
Schr R. L. Slaight, Willetts, from Boston.
Schr Allies, Smith, from Salem.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, from Portsmouth.
Schr L. & A. Babcock, Smith, from Chelsea.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from Lewes, Del. with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chamberlain, Lawson, 3 days from Nanticoke River, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Steamer Annie, Tuft, 29 hours from Stamford, Conn., with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Zouave, Whitmore, hence, for New Orleans, at Southwest Pass, 22d inst.
Ship Bessie Harris, Woodworth, for Philadelphia, was up at Liverpool 12th inst.
Ship Chieftain, McGuire, for Philadelphia 16th, was up at Liverpool 12th inst.

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WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

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Garments *cleansed* by our new French process without being ripped. 9 17 tuthsm

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CAROLINE M. RICHINGS.....Directress
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 29,
IN
GEMS OF THE OPERA OF
LA SONNAMBULA.

MISS RICHINGS: Dearest Companions.—*Solo.* Take Now this Ring, Love.—*Duo.* Hear Me Swear, Now. Do Not Mingle.

MR. CAMPBELL: As I View now these Scenes so Charming. Sonnambulist's Dust.

MR. CASTLE: Still So Gently O'er Me Stealing. Take Now This Ring, Love.—*Duo.*

THE GRAND PHANTOM CHORUS.

With all the other Music, TO-NIGHT, the only time that La Sonnambula will be produced.
To-morrow Evening, Flotow's
MARTHA.
Box Sheet, for the sale of Reserved Seats, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, now open at TRUMPLER'S and at the Academy.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
"A HIT! A HIT! A PALPABLE HIT!"
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
HOUSES CROWDED IN EVERY PART.
THE GREAT BILL REPEATED.
THIS EVENING the charming Vocalist and Burlesque Actress, Mrs. W. GOMERSAL, will appear in her original character of
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
in the highly successful comedy entitled
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
Concluding with THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
Houses packed to the roof to witness
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY NIGHT,
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
with great effects. Gambling scene exemplifying Keno, Faro, and Roulette.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
in three original characters.
Friday—Farewell Benefit of Miss REIGNOLDS.
Monday next—Olive Logan's "SURF." New scenes and Mrs. JOHN DREW.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE TALENTED AMERICAN ARTISTE,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
Last Night of
MARY STUART.
Mary Stuart.....Mrs.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1867.

The Explosion of Steam Boilers and the True Remedy.

Boiler explosions seem to be on the increase. Several of a very destructive character have lately occurred, and only yesterday we quoted from a New York contemporary an account of the explosion of a boiler in a piano factory, resulting in the total destruction of the building, fifty feet by seventy-five, three stories high, of brick, and well built, the killing of two men and the injury of others. That the loss of life was not larger was owing to the fact that but few persons were in the building at the time of the explosion. The destruction of the building seems to have been as complete as in the case of the Sansom street explosion in this city last summer.

It is common, in discussing the subject of boiler explosions, to dwell particularly upon the probability of improper management by incompetent engineers and other employés. Doubtless a large number of explosions do occur in this way, but there are others where this explanation will not apply—explosions where no reasonable theory to meet the facts can be invented. But granting that incompetent management is at the bottom of the majority of explosions, we still are confronted with the fact that no amount of carefulness or foresight on the part of owners or employers can always secure the fidelity and watchfulness of those whom they may employ. Carelessness and incompetency are elements which cannot be eliminated from the problem. The number of persons engaged in working with steam is too large.

We are satisfied that the true solution of this problem must be sought in another direction. We must not construct machines which are as dangerous as powder magazines, and then trust to careful management to keep them from exploding. If possible, we must so construct the machine that it shall cease to be so terribly perilous, even with improper management. It is claimed, and we think the case is well made out, that boilers constructed of *cast* iron, after the pattern invented by a distinguished engineer of this city, Joseph Harrison, Jr., are entirely free from the danger of explosion. It seems certain that of several hundreds of these boilers now in use, not one has ever exploded, nor has it been possible to explode one by any practicable amount of pressure. Now, if these are facts, and, as we have said, they seem to be well vouched for, they are of the highest importance, and should at once command the attention not only of all persons using steam boilers, but of public authorities responsible for protecting, as far as possible, the lives of the people. If there is a kind of steam boiler not liable to explosion, that kind ought to be used wherever it is practicable to use it; and in great cities, where the lives of thousands are constantly jeopardized by the use of steam boilers of the ordinary explosive form, it certainly becomes a question worthy of consideration whether legislative interference might not properly be invoked.

The use of steam has become very general in all branches of manufactures, and is daily on the increase. At the same time its perils are certainly forcing themselves upon the public attention by the recurrence of the most terrible disasters—disasters which are liable to repeat themselves at any moment and in any locality where steam boilers are used. The consideration of the subject cannot be avoided; for such catastrophes as that in Sansom street, in this city, and others which have lately occurred elsewhere, demand that their causes should be investigated, and future calamities of a similar sort, if possible, avoided. Much may doubtless be accomplished by a systematic and thorough inspection of all steam boilers; but the radical reform, we are satisfied, lies in the direction of construction rather than supervision.

Bitter Fruits.

A short time since a lady of this city applied for a position in the Treasury Department at Washington. A distinguished official, whose sturdy loyalty has awakened a feeling of admiration throughout the country, exerted himself in her behalf, but in vain; receiving, in answer to his application, the assurance that the lady employées of the department were being "discharged every day." In communicating his failure, the gentleman referred to writes as follows:—

"It is only a few weeks since I made a strenuous effort, together with ——— (a prominent Treasury officer), to obtain a place for the widow of a brave young soldier who died suddenly last summer, after a faithful service of some five or six years; and yet I am told on good authority that the wife of a captain in Mosby's gang was *invited* to take a position in the Treasury some eighteen months ago, *and still retains it.* Indeed, I hear that some two or three bitter Rebel women in Georgetown have situations there. This ought to be looked after by Congress; and I believe that if either of my friends, Judge Kelley, O'Neill, or Myers, of your city, was made cognizant of the fact, it would be inquired into."

Now that the Rebellion is crushed, to all appearances, we are in favor of giving to those who endeavored to subvert the National Government every opportunity they could ask for earning an honest livelihood. Their section of the country has been made desolate by the war, and all their energies of mind and body for years to come will be required to place it in a condition of prosperity equalling that which it enjoyed before their folly and wickedness led them into rebellion. The curse which the Creator placed upon Adam—"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread"—has fallen upon them with redoubled force, for tens of thousands of them were totally unused to manual labor, and they were accustomed to revel in luxury and ease upon the fruits of the unpaid and involuntary toil of others. It is but natural that they should lament the departure of the days when they "sat by the flesh-pots of Egypt and did eat bread to the full." On their own shoulders alone rests the responsibility for the great change which has taken place in their lot, and they must now reap, without unmanly murmurings, the bitter fruits of the harvest of their folly.

But when they claim the privilege of being received into the very sanctuary of the Government which they wickedly assailed, they are going beyond the limits of forbearance, and deserve a stern rebuke at the hands of those who did not spare their blood or treasure in attempting to avert the destruction of our national integrity and supremacy. That they should be supported at the expense of the Government, to the exclusion of the widows of those who sacrificed their lives in its behalf, is revolting to every instinct of humanity and justice. But the loyal North, as well as the disloyal South, is made to taste the bitter fruits of the war, through the apostacy of the man to whom it unwittingly confided the highest trust in the nation; and that he should remember his pledge to "make treason odious" is not to be expected, in the light which is shed by his unenviable record. Our only relief is in the loyal Congress of the nation, and we earnestly hope that when it reassembles in November, it will, without a moment's unnecessary delay, cause this matter to be thoroughly investigated. But the Treasury at Washington is not the only department of the Government which needs the attention of Congress in this respect, for we have the best of reasons to believe that the Federal offices, one and all, are at this moment giving shelter and support to unrepentant Rebels, while wounded soldiers and soldiers' widows are forced to engage in more laborious work, for a much smaller recompense than falls to the lot of these same unrepentant Rebels.

Candidates for the Vice-Presidency.

We notice that many of the papers are suggesting candidates for the Vice-Presidency, but we regret to observe that most of the names suggested are those of second or third-rate men—men whom the people would never think of taking up for the Presidency. Now, with the example of the last two years and a half before our eyes, it ought to be adopted, at once, as an axiom in American politics, that no man whom the people would not be willing to see President shall be nominated for Vice-President. Andrew Johnson and his disastrous and disgraceful administration should serve as a beacon-light to all parties against the selection of second and third-rate men for a possible transfer to the Presidency. The Vice-Presidency is of no account except as a possible stepping-stone to the higher position, and with reference to the possible occupancy of that higher position should the nominee be selected. This matter should receive the attention of the press all over the country, so that a proper public sentiment may be developed upon it before the assembling of the nominating conventions of either party.

Voters and Leaders.

The New York *World*, in commenting upon the Virginia election, remarks that "the value of the negro element in our politics may be estimated by the *kind of men the negroes honor with their confidence.* In proportion as voters are ignorant and debased they will surrender themselves passively to the guidance of leaders; and the lowness of their level may be measured by the vileness of the men they consent to be led by."

We commend the *World* to an application of its doctrines a little nearer home. If the negroes of Virginia have "honored with their confidence" a viler set of politicians than those who run the Democratic machine in New York city, and by public theft and robbery make that city a reproach to free institutions, we should like the fact to be specifically pointed out. When the negro element of Virginia sends prize-fighters to Congress, it will be time enough for the *World* to point its sneers and to elevate its nasal protuberance; meanwhile, it had better keep quiet.

The Pyrenees Disappearing.—A Madrid paper says scientific researches have established the fact that the Pyrenees have, in the last twenty years, lost thirty metres in altitude. Supposing the depression to continue, our worthy contemporary calculates that, after the lapse of one thousand years, the chain that separates Spain from France will realize the celebrated words "Il n'y a plus de Pyrenees" by disappearing altogether, in which case the Ebro will fall into the Bay of Biscay instead of emptying itself into the Mediterranean.

The History of a Banker.—The death of Eustaquio Barron, the celebrated English banker of the City of Mexico, has already been announced. His history was remarkable. The vast haciendas of the Escalera and the Cristo in the valley of Mexico belonged to his firm; the famous quicksilver mines of the New Almaden in California had been his property; he was a shareholder in the silver mines of Real del Monti; he had large estates and cotton factories at Tepic and San Blas. Of San Blas he was once British Consul, and he used to spend about twenty times his salary in hospitality to the Englishmen who came that way. He was twice a millionaire, and was one of the foremost bankers in Mexico; "and yet," Mr. Barron was accustomed to observe, "when I come to England not half a dozen people know who I am." In the United States, however, he was celebrated as the plaintiff in a famous lawsuit had seized upon the *negocio* of the New Almaden, and, although victorious in the Supreme Court at Washington, was fain at last to compound the Barron claim for a million and three-quarters of dollars. The Barrons were an ancient Roman Catholic family from Ireland, and settled in Spain during the last century. Mr. Barron's father emigrated to Mexico about forty years since, founded the great house which bears his name, and gained a colossal fortune. The New Almaden was literally a "mine of wealth" to him.

The Pope's Troops.—The following was the distribution of the Papal Army on the 30th of September:—At Rome, 8265 men; at Viterbo, 477; at Rocaglione, 141; at Civita Vecchia, 557; at Frosinone, 256; at Velletri, 172; at Comarca, 209; at Tivoli, 165; at Legnano, 94; at Terracina, 70; at Civita Castellana, 60; and at Paglano, 80. The total force (on paper) amounts to 12,947.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE LADIES, IN THEIR SOVEreign capacity as judges of emotional enjoyment, have decided that no perfume in existence produces the same delicious sensations as are experienced while inhaling the exquisite fragrance of PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS."—*N. Y. Dispatch.* 1t

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—The following arrangements have been made in reference to the meetings in November:—
1. To hold the meeting for Wendell Phillips on the 5th of November, at Rennett Square, Chester county. General meeting in the day time, the evening specially devoted to hear Wendell Phillips.
2. To hold the meeting for Wendell Phillips on the evening of the 6th of November (Wednesday), in the Horticultural Hall, West Chester. (See West Chester papers and placards for the hour of meeting.) In the afternoon the executive meeting of the State Society wish to hold a conference with the members and friends of the Society residing in and near West Chester. The place and hour will be named in due time.
3. To hold the annual meeting of the Society in Philadelphia, at Franklin Institute Hall, Seventh street, south of Market, on the 8th of November (Friday). One session, from 10 to about 4 o'clock.
4. To hold the festival or annual social gathering in the under Hall of the Horticultural Building, on Broad street, near Spruce street. Doors open at 5 o'clock. The lecture from Wendell Phillips to be at 8 o'clock precisely, in the main hall.
The object of these meetings is to keep the public mind alive by direct appeals, and to collect means to continue the effort through "The Standard" for securing freedom to the freedmen.
E. M. DAVIS,
Chairman of the Committee,
Box 568 P. O., Philadelphia. 1t

THE JUBILEE SERVICES OF THE Reformation, in commemoration of the 350th Anniversary, will be celebrated in ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, SPRING GARDEN Street, above Thirteenth, on THURSDAY NEXT, October 31. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School Jubilee in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The church will be handsomely decorated, and special instrumental and vocal music is to constitute a prominent feature of the services. 10 29 2t

THE WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, ordered into liquidation by Judge Barnard, was a FIRE Insurance Company, and was in no way connected with that sound and reliable institution the WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of which CHAMBERS & FRENCH are General Agents. Office Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, Phila. It

POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25, 1867.
The mails for HAVANA, Cuba, per Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this Office on TUESDAY, October 29, 1867, at 6 o'clock, A. M.
10 28 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 718 SANSOM Street.
Notice.—At a meeting of the DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, held on MONDAY EVENING, October 21, 1867, the following resolution was passed:—
Resolved, That all distillers connected with this Association shall suspend the distillation of spirits on and after MONDAY next, October 28, for the period of two weeks, unless otherwise ordered.
10 25 4t ISAAC M. KAHNWEILER, Secretary.

OFFICE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which place an election for nine Directors of said Company will be held, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
10 15 tuths10t* B. F. STOKES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 718 SANSOM Street.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Distillers and Rectifiers' Association of Philadelphia will pay the above reward for the detection and conviction of any person engaged in the illicit distillation of spirits in this city. By order of the President.
10 25 8t ISAAC M. KAHNWEILER, Secretary.

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIdent of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Professor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 1m4p*

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office No. 424 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, October 21, 1867.
The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, Leavenworth Branch, of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due November 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the banking house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 10 22 10t No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 18 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—FLATULENT OR WINDY COLIC.—These medicines are especially recommended for relieving the oppression frequently experienced after a hearty meal—in fact, they are the dinner pills—they assist nature in her digestive process, correct all acid, flatulent, or bilious tendencies, and by equalling the circulation prevent a flow of blood to the head. For upwards of fifty years they have been the only remedies of millions of people for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaints, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Sold by all Druggists. 10 29 tuths3t

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE,
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 tuths1

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE HAVE not authorized JACOB G. MAXWELL to make or advertise changes affecting our firm and business.
J. G. MAXWELL & SON.
Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1867. 10 28 3t

PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD
HAS REMOVED
HIS STOCK OF
Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,
AND
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tuths tf North Side, above Ninth.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,
PARIS, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Pianos in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

WANTS.

$50,000 TO $100,000 WANTED IN A profitable and safe business; the business is permanent and well established. This is a rare opportunity for a capitalist. He can be well secured for a large dividend, and for his investment to twice the amount. Address with real name, and it will be faithfully attended to, Box No. 2231, Post Office, Philadelphia. 10 29 3t*

WANTED, LUMBER.—GOOD WHITE PINE Lumber wanted in exchange for several first-class seven-octave Rosewood Pianos, to be selected from our warerooms at lowest cash prices. Part cash, if preferred. Apply to the
SCHOMACKER PIANO-FORTE MANFG. CO.,
1t No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale Ground on the south side of GREEN Street, between Broad and Fifteenth streets.
Also, at the Northeast corner of FIFTEENTH and NORTH Streets. Also, at the Northeast corner of BROAD Street, and GIRARD Avenue. Also, at the Southwest corner of EIGHTH and DICKERSON Streets.
10 24 6t* LEWIS A. SCOTT, No. 1806 LOCUST Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—MARKET STREET.—THE five story brick Store, No. 804 Market street (third house west of Eighth street, south side), 24 feet front by 180 feet deep, will be to rent on the 1st of November. Apply to GEORGE CUTHBERT, American Hotel, opposite Independence Hall, from 9 to 11 A. M. 10 24 tf

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11tm

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 2m*

DRY GOODS.

AN OPPORTUNITY
RARELY OFFERED.
DRY GOODS
At an Immense Sacrifice.
UNEQUALLED CHANCES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ARE NOW SELLING DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Consisting in part of
Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods
IN EVERY VARIETY,
From their Immense Stock, at Extraordinarily Low Prices.
LADIES LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
Now is the Time to make Your Purchases for the Fall and Winter. [10 28 6t4p

MAGNIFICENT QUALITY
OF
COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUES
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
10 28 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT JEWELERS,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING
VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,
PARIS JET JEWELRY.
[10 15 tuths3mrp

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$157 92	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$202 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$165 42	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$167 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$50 42	do.	do.	5 3-10 cent. 10-40s.
$162 97	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$157 97	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
In Small Boxes, very nice clear Syrup, and
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 stuthsp] PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT BOOK CARRIERS
AND
LUNCH BOOKS.
CRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10] NO. 609 ARCH STREET.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,
RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp
FAMILY FLOUR.

WILLIAM WITTFELD.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising—
SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH;
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 15 3m

AVIS IMPORTANT!
BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements, Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 12me.

SPECIAL CARD.
FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
In Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
Y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
MODERN AND ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. F. GUSTINE,
8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15]

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 933 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
3 23tutharp J. G. FULLER.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.
With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads in simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27 tfr Philadelphia.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now opening an elegant assortment of
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY,
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
For Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, in the latest styles. [10 24 thstu12t4p

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR DARK Brown Carriage Horses, one Black Horse and one White Horse; drive together or single, and are good under saddle.
One Close Coach and
One Park Phaeton, made by Beckhaus.
One Dog Cart and
One Barouche, made by Wood Brothers.
Also Harness, Saddles, etc. etc.
Can be seen daily (Sundays excepted), from 8 A. M. to 12 noon, at private stables, west side of FIFTEENTH Street, above Locust. 10 28 6t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARD.—Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is full and complete and selling rapidly, but is as rapidly replenished, each day, with fresh and desirable styles of new goods, purchased recently, for cash, at great sacrifices, enabling us to sell at prices lower than have been known for years. Congratulating our patrons upon the decline in prices which enables us to offer superior garments at such low rates, we request the favor of a call.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE rain dampens everything but the spirits of those who dress in clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Clothing House, under the Continental. Nothing can dampen a man's spirits when in perfect bodily comfort, which can be often attained by wearing well-fitting and comfortable clothing. See the goods!

THE enterprise and genius of this age of inventions have produced nothing more admirable than the great Combination Sewing and Button-Hole Machine, now exhibited and sold at the corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets. These Machines certainly have no equal anywhere.

THE PLAN of the Washington Library Company, for the endowment of the Riverside Institute, is one by which *every subscriber receives* in kind more than a fair equivalent for his money; while fortunes are guaranteed to many.

A ROSE by any other name smells as sweet. So says Shakespeare, but he was no judge of Tobacco. If you want something fine, try Goodwin's Plantation. For sale everywhere.

HOMŒOPATHY IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT; fifty years of time and of triumphant success, in every disease, and in all parts of the world, have answered that question. It only remains to choose the best form of it. DR. HUMPHREY'S system of SPECIFICS, for family use, divests the system of all intricacy and uncertainty, and affords a degree of positiveness decisive in results, not attained by any other mode. See advertisement in another column. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Biley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3129 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

NUMEROUS sufferers have been rescued from the pangs of neuralgia, nervesche, and other painful nervous diseases, headache, hysteria affections, and extreme debility, by an occasional dose of DR. TURNER'S TIC DOLOREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. Apothecaries have it.

LACE CURTAINS.—1000 pairs elegant real Lace Curtains at greatly reduced prices; selling low because they were purchased at auction to sell close. Great variety and bargains in Curtains at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street, are now opening an elegant assortment of Misses' and Children's Millinery. Also, a full line of Children's Clothing for boys, girls, infants, and misses, in the latest styles.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

BEDDING AND FURNITURE REUPHOLSTERED.—Carpets laid, and upholstering of any description done immediately. *Workmen always ready* at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

UPHOLSTERING.—For promptness, good workmanship, and low prices, apply at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS.—Now is the time to buy Curtains, great bargains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE "MODEL SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT."

MSSS	MSSS	MSSS
MSSS	MSSS	MSSS
MSSS	MSSS	MSSS

MCINTIRE & BROTHERS, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

Unusual Inducements! (repeated)

Remember { *We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers. This tells the whole story.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—MYERS.—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. CHARLES M. ALLEN to Miss EMMA MYERS, both of this city.

FLEISCHMAN—MORRIS.—On the 23d instant, by Rev. T. G. Shepherd, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM FLEISCHMAN, of Philadelphia, to Miss SUSIE A. MORRIS, of Camden, N. J.

DIED.

ALTEMUS.—On the morning of the 29th instant, in the 53d year of her age, CHARLOTTE E. ALTEMUS, wife of Samuel T. Altemus.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. **

AUDENREIER.—On the morning of the 25th of October, in the 28th year of his age, Major LEWIS C. AUDENREID, son of Mr. George Audenreid, of Northampton county, Pa.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Lewis Audenreid, Esq., No. 512 N. Seventh street. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

JOHNSON.—On the morning of the 28th instant, HUGH JOHNSON, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Harmony Lodge, No. 20, A. P. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 141 Thompson street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HUNTER.—Suddenly, in New York city, on the evening of the 28th instant, WILLIAM HUNTER, Jr., of Germantown, aged 40 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. **

KER.—On the 28th instant, after a protracted sickness, occasioned by wounds received on duty before Richmond, Va., on the 7th of October, 1864, GEORGE J. KER, late Captain 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, aged 27 years.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 319 S. Thirteenth street, on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock M. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

TATEM.—On Saturday afternoon, MARY M., wife of Benjamin C. Tatem, aged 49 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Ashdale Farm, near Woodbury, N. J., on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEE'S PREMIUM BUTCHER AND TABLE Steels, being grooved by patented machinery, have their indentations much deeper, and with keener edges than those made the usual way. Six years' sale of them has thoroughly tested their superior qualities. A fresh stock received by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

THE COMBINED POKER AND TONGS enables you to rake down your fire, pick out clinkers or scoria, light your cigars, lift off stove plates, and do various other uses about a stove which usually require several implements to accomplish. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Sreet, below Ninth.

SOUR-KROUT AND COLE-SLAW CUTTERS, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET CLOTHING READYED with the finest aniline colors, imported exclusively for the large new Silk Factory at Tioga Station. Go to FUSY, at No. 905 CALLOWHILL Street. 10 29 2t*

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 4 11 6mdp

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuthssp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

HOME AGAIN—THE RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR TO JUDGE ALLISON.—Last evening the Foyer of the new Horticultural Hall was the scene of a brilliant entertainment tendered by the members of the bar to the Hon. Joseph Allison, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who has just arrived at home after a sojourn abroad of several months, in quest of health and pleasure. The apartment in which the banquet was given was tastefully decorated with the national ensign, and presented a very attractive appearance. In the centre of the adornments hung a large life-like photograph of the guest of the evening, surmounted by the words "Welcome Home." Seats were arranged at the table for about one hundred and twenty-five, nearly all of whom were members of the bar. All of Judge Allison's colleagues on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas were present, together with the most prominent members of the bar of Philadelphia. At either side of Judge Allison sat Eli K. Price, Esq., and Joseph A. Clay, Esq.

The party sat down at half-past 6 o'clock, and after the removal of the cloth, Judge Allison was presented to the company by Mr. Clay, who took occasion to say that those present were assembled as a portion of the friends of Judge Allison, to give him a hearty welcome home; and their appreciation of his worth was not in the least diminished by his absence in foreign lands. He extended to him the warm congratulations of all his numerous friends on his safe return.

When his Honor rose to reply he was greeted with hearty applause. He said that such a scene as the one before him he was unaccustomed to, and such a one as it had never before been his good fortune to experience. He contrasted his present situation with one that took place some years since, on which occasion he had been travelling through the West, and returning, passed through Harrisburg, the city of his birth. On arriving there he looked out on those assembled about the depot, and among some hundred and fifty persons who were present he naturally expected to see some familiar faces. Such was not the case, however, and he felt like a perfect stranger, even in the city of his birth. The present was the second occasion on which he had returned home after a long absence, and those present could readily imagine his feelings at the warm and enthusiastic reception that greeted him. Instead of unfamiliar faces, he was met by kind and earnest friends, and their welcome will be remembered while life lasts. He found himself surrounded by those with whom he has held social and professional intercourse for twenty-two years, and ought he not to say in sincerity and truth that he felt himself the proudest and happiest of men. The speaker said, were man more intelligent men, or men of those high traits of character that command the respect of men be found, than among those who surrounded him and cheered him with dear words of welcome? He tendered one and all his most sincere and heartfelt thanks.

The Judge then adverted to his European trip. The visit was not entirely one of pleasure, for it was known to most of those present that for fifteen or sixteen years he had been permitted to occupy the position he did in his profession, and his labors gave him warning that, after a long and ceaseless service, his health was failing. He therefore determined to go to Europe, and had returned much benefited in health, and felt now additionally invigorated and animated by the flattering reception he had met with. He left Philadelphia on the 5th of June, and while he could not say there is not much to be seen abroad, still he would say, from what he had seen abroad, he felt convinced that this is the land of hope, and the country to which the eyes of all nations are turned, some in admiration and others in fear. He landed first on the coast of Ireland, and proceeded to eulogize the green island speaking in raptures of Dublin, Derry, the Lakes of Killarney, and other Irish scenes. After relating some amusing incidents of his Irish tour, the Judge said he would never regret his visit to the land of the O'Neills and O'Briens.

He passed hastily through England, having an engagement in Paris on the 20 of July, and he spent one month in the gay French capital. The Judge said that Paris during the past summer was keeping her grand holiday. Napoleon, the man who is France, had received homage from numerous crowned heads in acknowledgment of his power and might. The French Emperor was feared by his subjects, but not loved. There was little popular enthusiasm when he passed through the streets. He was protected by bayonets, but had little hold on the hearts of the people.

From Paris the speaker went to Brussels, and was struck with the dullness of that city, as compared with the former. From Brussels he went to Antwerp, and he spoke in glowing terms of its splendid pictures by Rubens to be seen there. The Hague he found to be the most charming place in that part of Europe. Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and all parts of Holland (the land rescued from the ocean) were visited, and from there he proceeded to Cologne, once a city of considerable importance, but now under the thumb of the master of Europe—Bismark.

From Cologne he proceeded up the Rhine, a river that cannot compare in point of scenic beauty with our own majestic North river. Baden-Baden Homburg, and Weis Baden were visited, and then the tour of Switzerland was made. Roaming through delightful Switzerland the speaker met with Bierstadt, the great American artist and painter of the "Yo-semite Valley." He thought that, for natural grandeur, the scenery of Switzerland could not compare with the Rocky Mountain region of America. The speaker thought the time is fast approaching when Europeans will visit America to see grand scenery, as Americans now go to Europe. A number of other cities were visited by the Judge, when he returned to England and spent a few days in London, and returned from thence home.

The Judge closed by saying that America appears to be the only land which possesses the basis of substantial prosperity and endurance. Here the land belongs to the people who live upon it: they own their farms, homes, and barns. They are their own, and are something to live for, fight for, and even die for. What has the poor European peasant to live for, compared with the free American citizen?

Judge Allison then resumed his seat, amid much applause, and Mr. Clay proposed for a toast "The Court of Common Pleas." The sentiment was appropriately responded to by Judge Ludlow, who referred to its great antiquity, and made many happy allusions to the great men who had presided in past times, closing his remarks with a grateful tribute to the abilities and character of Judge Allison.

"The Philadelphia Bar," the next toast, was admirably responded to by the Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, Attorney-General of the State.

Judge Pierce responded in fine style to the next toast, "The Integrity of the Bench the Bulwark of its safety," while Judge Brewster made a neat speech in response to "The Comity of the Bench and Bar." The last toast of the evening was "Social Festivities," to which Col. Jas. Page replied in characteristic remarks, which set the table in a roar. The ceremonies and amenities of the evening were brought to a close by Colonel Page's happy rendition of "The Cruiskeen Lawn."

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—At half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon, the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Protestant Episcopal Church of St John the Evangelist will take place, at the corner of Third and Reed streets, the site of the fine old mansion house which was recently demolished. The Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., the Bishop of the Diocese, will officiate; and at the preliminary services, which will take place in the church on Reed street, above Second, appropriate addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Drs. Howe and Morton, and the Revs. Phillips Brooks and R. J. Parvin.

The Infant School children of the Advent P. E. Church, on York avenue, above Buttonwood street, will hold a fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles, for the benefit of the Church Improvement Fund, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons and evenings of this week.

Next Thursday, the 31st instant, will be three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Reformation, and will be duly celebrated in this city. The Jubilee services commemorating this event will be held in "St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church," Spring Garden, above Thirteenth street. Church service in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and a grand Sunday School celebration in the evening at 7½ o'clock. This anniversary will prove one of the most interesting that has yet taken place in our city. The event which it signalizes is one which to all, and the relious community especially, is of deep interest. The hearers will learn of those darkest days when the Church was in its most trying hours, which afterwards were effaced by the light of ever-brightening triumph. St. Mark's Church will be beautifully decorated. Special instrumental and vocal music is to constitute a prominent feature of the services. All should go to see and hear.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular Monthly Meeting took place last night, Peter B. Simons, Esq., presiding. After brief religious exercises, the minutes of the previous meeting were read, which showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition, and doing great good among young men. The Rev. William T. Eva was then introduced, who read an excellent essay on "The Business of Life to be Chosen on Christian Principles." The essay was received with applause, after which a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Eva. An animated discussion then followed, in which a number of members participated. The President then announced that the Judge of Election for officers to manage the Society for the ensuing year was ready to report. (For list of officers elected see third page.) This election was the most spirited one in several years, and the result was received by the large audience of young men with evident satisfaction. One hundred and twenty-one young men were then proposed and elected members. The thirteenth anniversary of the Association was announced to take place in Horticultural Hall November 14. Rev. Newman Hall, of London, Rev. Phillips Brooks, and others, are the speakers. After singing and prayer, the exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Eva.

A COLORED CONFISCATOR.—No sooner had the domestics hung out the large washing in the yard of Mr. John H. Williams, at No. 936 S. Tenth street, and retired to the kitchen, than the black face and the long body of Charles Gibson appeared above the wall. Surveying the scene with malicious eye, and no doubt contemplating the profits which would accrue from an immediate and sudden confiscation, he slipped over, and in a trice cleared the line of every vestige of the washing, and inconsiderately left. Glorying in his booty, he was swiftly making his way to a pawnbroker's shop, when Officer Behaven clapped handsand, finally, handcuffs upon him, and brought him to the Central Station, where he remains for a hearing.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—The best of men will err: some from a lack of wise forethought, others by too much liquefied tanglefoot. Philip Deitz yesterday was inspired by the latter to various deeds of mischief. He stepped into a house at Marshall and Jefferson streets, and waylaid everything: furniture was displaced and broken, and animated heads became blue. He assaulted, it is said, the proprietor of the establishment, and only ceased when he was arrested. Alderman Fitch held him in $300 bail to answer.

A GREAT SALE OF MEDALS AND COINS, the fruit of long years of research by Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, of this city, commenced last evening at the Book Trade Salerooms of Messrs Leavitt, Strebigh & Co., Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York. The collection was, beyond all doubt, one of the largest and most valuable ever made in this country. A large number of professional numismaticians, and others who take an interest in such curious matters, were present. The catalogue of the articles exposed for sale makes a large octavo volume of about two hundred pages. Among the list are many silver, copper, brass, and bronze coins of ancient Greece and Rome, some of them being exceedingly rare, and of corresponding value. Specimens of the early coinage of England, from the time of the Conquest as well as those of a later date, in gold, silver, bronze and copper; British colonial coins; French coins and medals from the time of Charlemagne (A. D. 1771) to the present date; coins of Papal Rome in silver and copper; German coins from the early date of 762; Swedish, Danish, Austrian, Russian, Polish, and Swiss coins, and those of other nations; and many medals in various metals, together with a large number of curious articles of virtu, all of which will be disposed of, are embraced in the collection.

The gems of the collection, however, are the specimens of American coinage, which are probably more complete and valuable than any that have been offered for sale since the breaking out of the mania for collecting American coins which has for some years past been prevalent. Among these specimens are many "proof sets," complete and in the most perfect state of preservation.

The "proof set" of the silver coinage of 1827 is said to exist in no other collection. Many others are "uncirculated," which renders them all the more rare and valuable. The specimens of American cents and half-cents are very rich and complete, embracing all the varieties in copper, nickel, and bronze. One of them—the half-cent of 1842—brought, in the "McCoy" sale, $166, and in the "Seavey" sale, $105; the half-cent of 1847 also bringing the same price, $105. There is also included a large number of "Pattern" pieces—cents, half-cents, dimes, dollars, half-dollars, eagles, and half-eagles. Some of the American colonial coins embraced in the collection are very unique, and all the more valuable, in the eyes of numismaticians, for that reason.

In addition to the coins and medals, the collection of Mr. Mickley contains a large number of scarce and valuable catalogues, and other books of great interest to collectors.

The mania for collecting coins and medals has taken great strides of late, and persons who are not immediately interested in the subject have but little idea of the extent to which it prevails throughout the civilized world. Fabulous prices are frequently realized for specimens which are both rare and unique. At a sale held in New York some time since, a half-dime of the coinage of 1802 brought the extravagant price of $360, and others of like rarity have recently been disposed of at equally incredible prices.

At Mickley's collection will contains two coins for which it is expected that there will be a very sharp competition. There are "Maryland," or Lord Baltimore penny, and the "American silver dollar of 1804," the latter of which is considered by numismatists the crowning glory of this splendid collection. The Maryland penny was purchased a number of years ago, when comparatively little attention was paid in America to numismatics, for £100 in gold, equal to something over $700 in our present greenback currency.

Of the silver dollar coinage of 1804, there are but four specimens known to be in existence at present, only two of them—including the one now offered for sale—having been struck in the year 1804, while the other two were struck some years later, although they bear the imprint of the same date. Such is the scarcity of these dollars that for one of them $1000 has been several times offered, and as many times refused. It is expected that competition for this single coin will not stop until its value is decided by competing collectors to be several thousands of dollars.

As the catalogue, according to the usual custom, commences with the specimens of smallest value, the gems of rarity and great value being reserved for the closing hours, the attendance last evening was not as large, nor the competition as earnest, as it will be at a subsequent period during the progress of the sale. At the beginning of the sale, certain French and Roman coins, of which many duplicates are in existence, were offered; but no very extravagant prices were realized. A Roman *as*, weighing nine and one half ounces avoirdupois, brought $16. *Quadrans*, the fourth of an *As*, was sold for $9, and another of like style and value brought only $7. A *Sextans* commanded $2 50; an *Uncia*, or one ounce piece, was bought for $2, and a *Triens* brought $2 25. Of the Roman Imperial coins, many were sold for very low prices. Varying from 6 cents to $7.

Later in the evening several specimens of the earlier English coinages were presented, realizing fair but by no means extravagant prices. The sale will be continued this evening, and as some of the choicest specimens of English coinage will be reached, a large attendance and a brisker competition are anticipated. It is to be greatly regretted that some one of the learned societies of this city did not, in a public spirit and means for purchasing the valuable collection of Mr. Mickley as a whole, in order that it might have been kept forever in the city in which it was originally made.

EXONERATED FROM ALL BLAME.—Some time ago a sad affair occurred in Mauch Chunk. A boy named Charles Wiser and his employer went out gunning. Young Wiser was preparing to fire, when his employer slipped suddenly before the gun, received its charge of buckshot in the breast, and was killed almost instantly. The Coroner's jury exonerated him from all blame; but the boys about Mauch Chunk, it is said, threatened to kill Wiser for wilfully murdering his employer, and to save himself from injury he had to go to Nicetown, where his mother resides. Here he was arrested and held by Alderman Thomas in $2000 bail, until the true facts of the case were known, when he was set at liberty.

A VALOROUS PROCEEDING.—For a long time did John Valliant, a chivalric knight, regard with watchful and malicious eye the inmates of a grocery store on Seventh and Baker streets. Evil spirits, bottled and ethereal, had roused his violence to such a height that last night he rushed into the place, and laying hand on one of the largest females, so alleged, did beat, bruise, and maltreat her without any definite cause, barring personal spite. She resisted, and he seized an oyster knife and managed to carve her in a half-dozen places, but not seriously. The whole household, capped with a policeman, pounced upon this offender, and he was arrested, and committed to prison by Alderman Tittermary.

THE CHOLERA AT THE NAVY YARD—ONLY ONE DEATH SINCE SUNDAY.—The epidemic on board the United States man-of-war Sassacus, lying off the Navy Yard, has almost run its destructive course; there being but one death reported since Sunday afternoon, that of Charles Diddier, a landsman, who died at 6 o'clock this morning—a total of thirty since the outbreak of the disease ten days ago. The remainder of the men on the sick list, as published by us yesterday—fourteen in number—were doing quite well this morning, and it is thought that all, or nearly all, of them will ultimately recover.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—John Carney, being the owner in fee-simple of a lager beer house and whisky cellar at Gaffney alley and Fitzwater street, became curious and violent. Not content with on Sunday last did he bid open defiance to our Sunday liquor law, but did assault peaceable citizens who happened to pass his place without stepping in. One person who suffered from his violence sought redress, and found it at Alderman Tittermary's office, and Carney now rests from his labors in a Moyamensing cell.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Dr. C. E. Kamerly was driving his carriage in the neighborhood of Fifth and Callowhill streets yesterday morning, when an individual named George Rothermen, in a large vehicle, and urging his horse at its highest speed, came rushing along, smashed into the Doctor's carriage, then veered off and went headlong down the street. He was brought to at Fifth and Green streets. Alderman Toland committed him. The Doctor's vehicle sustained some damage.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PHILADELPHIAN.—We learn that a serious accident befel Mr. William Hunter, Jr., one of our well-known coal merchants, in New York last evening. He was standing near a second-story window in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when his foot slipped, and he fell to the pavement, sustaining a fatal fracture of the skull. Mr. Hunter was a member of the firm of Rommell & Hunter, miners and shippers of coal, of No. 206 Walnut street, and was about forty years of age.

THE GRANT MOVEMENT.—The following meetings of the Ward Grant Clubs will be held to-night:—

First Ward—An adjourned meeting will be held at 8 o'clock, at the Tremont House, corner of Sixth and Dickerson streets.

Twenty-fourth Ward—An adjourned meeting of the Grant Club will be held at the hall on Lancaster avenue, above Fortieth street, to hear the report on permanent organization.

PAY YOUR INCOME TAXES.—On the 31st of the present month the time for paying income taxes in the Second Collection District expires, and those who neglect to attend to the matter on that day will have to pay the usual penalty added to the amount of the tax when at last they come to make a settlement with the Collector. The District embraces the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards of the city.

AN UNKNOWN MAN was found drowned at Washington street wharf, about five feet six inches high, 40 years old, dark hair mixed with grey, dark mustache, dark whiskers, round underchin, wearing blue army blouse, dark cassimere pants and vest, high boots, white muslin shirt, grey army undershirt; had a brass check in his pocket, supposed to be one of Morris & Tasker's time checks, No. 221.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.—The friends and members of this organization intend holding a series of meetings in West Chester and this city, commencing on the 5th of November. A full notice of the programme was given in yesterday's TELEGRAPH. Wendell Phillips is to speak at both places. The annual meeting of the Society will be held in Franklin Institute on the 8th of November.

FORGERY.—Robert Craig was arrested night before last, charged with the serious offense of forgery. He fraudulently endorsed the name of Peter Kaighton on the back of a note, making it negotiable. The crime was discovered before the funds had passed hands, and Craig was arrested at his residence, No. 618 Locust street. Alderman Beitler held him to answer at a further hearing.

AN UNSUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURE.—About 4 o'clock this morning a new three-story brick building at the corner of Twenty-first and Christian streets was blown down. Not very substantial, that.

THIRD EDITION

THE MARYLAND MILITIA

How Treason is Made Odious

A Rebel Appointed on the General's Staff.

Latest Financial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Staff Appointment—Political News—The New Judges—The Storm, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—A. W. Bradford, son of Ex-Governor Bradford, who was in the South during the entire war, and part of the time on General Lee's staff, has been appointed on the staff of General Bowerman, commanding Swann's Maryland Militia.

As a general thing, the chief commendation in applications now making for office under the Democracy is proof that said applicants have served in the Southern Rebellion, or been always in sympathy therewith.

The returns of the Judges elect were transmitted to Governor Swann to-day, and they will receive their commissions in a few days hence, when they will take their seats on the bench. Thousands are applying for offices under them.

The storm was very severe yesterday, and all last night up to 12 o'clock to-day.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111¾@111¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@109¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 109¼@109¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107@107¼.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107@107¼.
United States 10-40s, 100¾@100¾.
June and July 7-30s, 104¼@105¾. Market dull.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Disbursements During the Year Ending June, 1867—Payment of Troops and Additional Bounties—Suggestions Relative to Referred Claims—The Work Performed—The Reconstruction Fund—Its Disbursement—Amount Remaining on Hand.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 1867.—General U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*—Sir:—I have the honor to submit a report of the official transactions of the Pay Department of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867. The tabular statements herewith transmitted give the details from which is condensed the following exhibit:—

Balance in the hands of paymasters and unissued requisitions in the Treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year (July 1, 1866)	$23,911,899
Received from the Treasury during the fiscal year (including unissued requisitions in the Treasury June 30, 1867)	34,930,000
Received by pay masters from other sources, exclusive of sums transferred among themselves	831,918
Total to be accounted for	$58,875,858
Accounted for as follows:—	
Disbursements to the regular army	$14,297,103
Disbursements to the Military Academy	72,139
Disbursements to volunteers	28 389,213
Total disbursements	$42,758,457
Amount of requisitions cancelled	$8,190,000
Amount refunded to Treasury	38,000
Amount of paymasters' balances on deposit in Merchants' National Bank at date of closing not heretofore accounted for	167,614
Amount of unissued requisitions in Treasury on June 30, 1867	3,350,000
Balance actually in hands of paymasters on June 30, 1867	4,321,786
Total	$58,875,858

The disbursements during the year were of various classes, as follows:—

Regular bi-monthly payments to troops in service; final payments to volunteers mustered out and disbanded; payment of Treasury certificates issued by the Second Auditor for bounties and for arrears; to heirs of deceased officers and soldiers; payment by the division of referred claims of bounties and other arrears to living claimants, which may be thus summarily stated:—

To troops in service	$20,078,855
To mustered out troops	3,300,000
To Treasury certificates	10,614,000
To referred claims	8,765,602
Total	$42,758,457

At the date of my last annual report there were in this department:—Paymasters of the old establishment, 252; additional paymasters, 58. Total, 83. There were subsequently appointed in the establishment to complement (thirty-two) authorized by the act to increase and fix the military peace establishment, approved July 28, 1866, making of regular paymasters created and now in service, 60. Reduction of additional paymasters during the fiscal year, 37; leaving still in service 21. Total of both classes now in service, 81.

I am able now to repeat the assurance of my last annual report, that there has occurred no serious failure or omission in the performance of the laborious duties devolving upon the officers of this Department. They have exhibited, especially those serving on the frontiers, a degree of courage, energy, zeal, and probity most commendable and praiseworthy.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES.

The subject of the payment of the additional bounties granted by the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, and by the same act specially imposed on this department, is one of such interest throughout the country that I deem it proper for the general information to annex to this report a brief expression of its history and progress, not alone to the end of the fiscal year, which limits the preceding portion of this report, but continued to the present date. The act referred to provides for its execution by the Paymaster-General, "under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War." The gravity of the subject, involving such heavy expenditures of money and affecting the interests of so large a number of citizens, prompted the Secretary of War to refer the preparation of the regulations to the careful deliberation of a board of military officers composed of gentlemen of large experience, and of the highest intelligence and judgment. The rules and regulations thus framed, approved by the Secretary of War, and confirmed as to their legality by the endorsement of the Attorney-General, did not issue from the War Department till the latter part of September. The widest publicity was then at once given them throughout the several States. Meantime large numbers of the claims had already been received at this office, the applications attached to which proving defective, not conforming in letter or spirit with the regulations, they were necessarily returned to the applicants or their attorneys for amendment. By reason of these delays the examination of the claims was not entered upon till January, 1867.

The chief of the division of referred claims, who has the immediate charge of these county payments, in his official report and statement made up to the 15th instant, gives the following facts:—

Total number of additional bounty claims received and recorded to date	407,857
Number paid	96,006
Number disallowed	9,352
Total number disposed of	105,378
Number remaining on hand to be settled	302,469

Of this number there are awaiting the receipted vouchers of claimants 4078; awaiting further information from the records of the Adjutant-General's office, 3,116.

The entire remainder—294,888—are awaiting replies from the Second Auditor of the Treasury (into whose custody the war rolls have all passed) to inquiries forwarded to his office for information indispensable to the payments before closing them out.

The Auditor has been able to supply these answers on abstracts from the rolls at the rate of only twelve to fifteen thousand cases per month, and of course, the work in this office is limited by that supply. If it were otherwise, or were practicable for the Auditor on his part to increase the supply, the payments could be expedited in the proportion of such increase.

It is believed that with the present capacity of the division of referred claims, with its perfected facilities and admirable management under the supervision of its energetic chief, double the monthly number of cases could be paid and disposed of, and the whole be completed within another year from the present date. As a special committee has been organized by the House of Representatives to make inquiry and investigation of this matter and report what means, if any, can be devised to expedite the final payment of the additional bounties, I refrain from suggestions on the subject.

The total of 407,857 applications received, acknowledged, recorded, and examined, and of them, 105,378 fully settled, with an expenditure of $9,853,797; and this chiefly within a period of eight months, together with 21,000 claims for ordinary bounty and arrears of pay, with a further expenditure of $3,333,203, making an aggregate of nearly $13,000,000 ascertained and transmitted in small amounts to the numerous individual claimants within a less period than one full year. These facts and figures demonstrate the value and magnitude of the labor performed by the Division of Referred Claims.

They are the results made possible only through the exercise of careful industry, unsurpassed pains, and application. Furthermore, it is most gratifying to know and to state that there has not been ascertained a single instance of delinquency or wrong on the part of any officers of the division; nothing in the whole extent of their perplexing labors affecting injuriously the rights or interests of claimants or of the Government. The services of all, chief and subordinate, have been rendered with singular fidelity and ability, entitling them to the highest commendation.

RECONSTRUCTION DISBURSEMENTS.

The following is the order assigning me to the supervision of these disbursements:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 19, 1867.—Ordered:—That the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars by the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 30, 1867, be disbursed under the direction of the Paymaster-General, and that he assign an officer of his bureau in each of the five Military Districts to make such disbursements, under regulations to be prescribed by the Paymaster-General and approved by the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I proceeded forthwith to the execution of the order. The paymasters of the several districts were designated, and ordered at once to repair to their respective district headquarters. Instructions in detail were prepared, approved, and transmitted to them. The necessary requisitions were issued, and the remittances were made. I continued the duty in like manner and under like authority after the further appropriation of one million was made by joint resolution of July 25, 1867.

The following statement exhibits the amount appropriated, the amounts received and disbursed by each paymaster, and the balance on hand according to their last returns:—

Dist.	Date of last Report.	Amount Sent.	Amount Disbursed.	Balance in Paymasters' hands
1—October 12		$199,444	$143,305	$56,136
2—October 12		249,272	52,870	196 401
3—October 12		175,397	119,675	55,661
4—September 25		464,854	408,556	56 278
5—October 8		865,840	919,442	146,307
Totals		$1,454,727	$943,852	$510,876

Amount in the Treasury to the credit of the Second Military District	$48,271
Total Balance	558,147
Total amount of appropriations	1,500,00

The unsatisfied estimates received from several of the districts show a deficiency in the amount appropriated to meet the actual expenses incurred. I shall, at the proper time, and when the needed additional amount required shall be ascertained, submit to you a special communication on this subject.

Respectfully submitted. J. W. BIM, President.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—THE Double Team Race of the 28th instant is postponed until THURSDAY, at 3 P. M. 10 29 2t*

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES! Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. 9 30 1m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGER

AMONG THE PORTRAITS AT KENSINGTON.

NOTES LITERARY AND PICTORIAL.

In those galleries where, in 1862, the holiday seekers and students of many nations gathered for gossip and eating and drinking, occupations evanescent and jovial, two vast companies of the ghostly dead have since been called in succession, and ranked in portraiture before our eyes. They came from dusty nooks, from garrets, or high up in rat-infested closets, off the walls of long-deserted rooms in country mansions which once were all their own in body or in similitude; they came from chambers that had been princely and full of life for five hundred years; from the dining-halls of colleges which the originals had founded or benefited, and left them to be forgotten by those who eat dead men's feasts. This was painted when the sitter got the Garter, that when he or she was married; the next was a parting gift from a mother to her son, that to a wife from a husband going to the wars.

Last year, what old memories, old loves, old hates, old customs thronged the fancy or charmed the sight of the student as he hailed Chaucer's likeness (9), a copy made in former days of that which Occleve drew from recollections of his "dear master's" person! Here, in Richard II," (7) was the oldest picture in England, sadly mauled, but still claiming attention by the strange beauty of the face—that marvellous triptych of Sir John Donne and his lady (18) Memline painted in Bruges while Caxton was printing in Westminster Abbey—here were Holbein's pictures made in the golden age of Henry VIII's prime. These were by admirable artists, and had been given to Holbein, but were really due to his equals and forgotten names: one among these concerns all literary folks, for it was a superb picture of the Earl of Surrey (121) from Knole, painted in the Italian manner and ascribed to Holbein, but in all probability the work of William Stretes, an Englishman of great fame in his day. Surrey, it is said, died for his ambition. This portrait is inscribed *Sat superest*. Had not the words an afterthought?

Here Philip Sidney met Algernon of his own name: George Buchanan saw James I long after he was out of his tutelage, and had got to strange passes; there was Francis Walsingham face to face with Queen Mary of Scotland; Mary Beatoun (331)—a false-looking woman, and one of "the Queen's four Maries" who are included in the woful rhyme,

"There was Mary Beatoun, and Mary Seton,
And Mary Carmichael and me,"

—met at least a dozen royal Maries, in few of whom could she possibly recognize her mistress, so diverse were their feafures, so strange their airs. Here was Darnley, with the silliest face and longest legs that ever mortal saw; and there (439) the baby King James praying at God's altar by his father's tomb for vengeance on that father's murderers. Ten pictures off hung Hobson, the Cambridge carrier, the hero of "Hobson's choice," whose epitaph Milton made twice over; there Milton; there his friend Henry Lawes, of whom he wrote:—

"Thou honor'st verse, and verse must lend his wing
To honor thee, the priest of Phœbus' quire."

There was Car of Ferniherst and Devereux, Earl of Essex, and that abandoned woman who married both, and may have murdered Overbury. Gondomar stood there with a wolfish laugh—he was a great wit: there Sir Walter Raleigh. This was the very portrait of the Infanta Maria which led Prince Charles on that will-o'-the-wisp dance into Spain; and not far off hung Henrietta of France, whom he picked up when the wild light had been dashed out; Buckingham the first and Buckingham the second, Arabella Stuart, who had that tremendously long bill for millinery, and Anna Maria, Countess of Shrewsbury, who held Buckingham's horse while he killed her husband, as they say.

In fact, the whole history of England and Scotland since Richard II—civil, military, personal, and domestic—has been illustrated on these walls. Last year, the pages of Froissart, Monstrelet, Hollingshed, Hall, Fabyan, the histories of Elizabeth's times, the memoirs and diaries of James and Charles' days; Grammont, D'Ewes, Bramston, Evelyn, and Pepys—this year, Pope, Walpole, Boswell, Fanny Burney, and a score of others have had delightful light cast upon their pages. One might go on enumerating the men and women of last year's show until another year began. Here were Oliver's Peers and Charles' Knights of the Royal Oak; these arranged themselves in groups; the captains of Henry and Elizabeth, the traitors of King James.

In that gathering with which we have now to do it is a captain of King William's who leads the line in a much-restored portrait, being Ginkell, Earl of Athlone (1), with whom may go Rigaud's showy picture of Bentinck, Earl of Portland (5), whom the Duke of Marlborough delighted to call "the wooden Portland." He certainly looks a good deal like a ship's figure-head, a similitude which is increased by his action of holding out his leading-staff. Marlborough was the last apt man to do this reticent soldier justice: it is told of him that, being page of honor to William III, and his young master suffering from smallpox, the pustules of which did not rise, the doctor recommended placing the sick child in bed with another that was healthy, in order, as it was devised, to carry off the poison of the disease from the former. Bentinck volunteered his life, was accepted, took, and nearly died of the disease. It was a heroic act, which William long remembered. It was Bentinck who, when shown in a French palace Le Brun's pictures of Louis XIV's victories, and asked if such could be matched in England, replied, "No; the monuments of my master's actions are to be seen anywhere but in his own house." He acted in the spirit of that Roman Catholic of William's Dutch Guards, who, as Burnet tells us, when asked how he could aid in the enterprise on England, which was aimed against his religion, answered that this soul was God's, but his sword was the Prince of Orange's. There is a portrait of Bentinck's young prince here (3), which must have been taken about the time of that act of self-sacrifice, and, in the pallor of its skin, the hollowing of its eyes, and other signs of debility, agrees with the look of a child just recovering from a sharp illness. It is by Cornelius Jonson van Ceulen, not, as the catalogue says, by the more famous Cornelius Jansen. To Van Ceulen may be ascribed many of the inferior pictures which have been attributed to his namesake, and among them some that puzzled students of last year's exhibition by their utter variance from those of the better known artist.

Jonson van Ceulen is said by Nagler to have died in 1656, a date this picture corrects by bearing a signature and the date 1657. William was then seven years of age; Hanneman painted him in a much better state of health in the next picture (4), which shows him in armor, and is dated 1664. There is a charming portrait of a bright-faced, beautiful, healthy boy in a cap, with a fringe and feashers round its edge; this is also called "William III" (18), is the property of Earl Spencer, and attributed to Rembrandt. It may be of Rembrandt's school, but is open to grave doubts as to being by the master; certainly it is not a portrait of William, who was always a sickly child.

Connected with King William is a large group of portraits, comprising some of the most famous names in Europe. No. 81 gives one of them as "John, Duke of Marlborough," painted when he was a young man, and probably more admired for his beauty than his genius. He has a smooth, fair, handsome face, with dark eyes that lie softly under large and broad lids, a round and bold forehead, small full mouth, and cheeks with an oval outline; altogether more like a carpet-knight than a great conqueror, if it were not for the impress of resolution and energy, self-command and decision of intellect, which distinguishes the face. Many excuses have been made for his tergiversation and duplicity; of these the best that can be made is that his consistency was with himself in self-seeking. Of this characteristic one fancies signs even in this handsome face, but neither there nor in that other likeness (87), by Kneller, is any mark of that extraordinary parsimony which "cropped out" in the strangest way. Conceive such a man, when in the career of victory and dictating peace to France, writing thus to his Duchess:—"You must let the Lord Treasurer know that since the Queen (Anne) came to the crown, I have not had either a canopy or a chair of state, which now of necessity I must have; so the wardrobe should have immediate orders, and I beg you will take care to have it made so that it may serve for part of a bed when I have done with it here."

"Brimstone Sarah" was no inapt name for the termagant but straight-dealing wife of this thrifty conqueror—a lady who is amply represented here by four portraits, all taken at about one period of her life, and by Kneller. One would like to see a picture of her later appearance, when her grandson Charles, second Duke of Marlborough (396), compelled her to appear in a public court of justice in order to the restitution of property she kept from him.

Among this property was a sword set with diamonds, which the Emperor gave to the first Duke; in course of her examination she averred that she had retained the weapon "lest he should pick out the diamonds and pawn them." She kept up this indomitable spirit nearly to the last. Thus wrote Walpole to Mason:—"Old Marlborough is dying—but who can tell? Last year she had lain a great while ill, without speaking; the physicians said, 'She must be blistered, or she will die.' She called out, 'I won't be blistered, and I won't die.' If she takes the same resolution now, I don't believe she will," adds the letter-writer (December 10, 1741). She kept her word, and lived three years longer. Countless stories are told of her violence and insolence. Among these is one which we believe refers to No. 90, representing her in the fulness of womanhood, dressed loosely in a white wrapper, her immense mass of long and very fair hair dishevelled and hanging down on one shoulder, from which it falls to her right hand.

Her features are swollen, eyelids red and heavy, and their expression is such as follows a storm of rage and tears. We believe this portrait was taken by order of the Duke to commemorate one of the most outrageous of her explosions, which is thus described:—"Her features and air announced nothing that her temper did not confirm; both together, her beauty and temper, enslaved her heroic lord. One of her principal charms was a prodigious abundance of fine fair hair. One day at her toilet, in anger to him, she cut off those commanding tresses, and flung them in his face!" Pendent to this picture, and evidently intended to contrast with it, is another (No. 89), one of the best and most pleasing of Kneller's works. This shows her beauty to comprise a piquante, slightly turned-up nose, bright deep-blue eyes, well-defined, fair eyebrows, and an exuberant bust. Closterman painted her in a family picture, and whilst this was going on the artist and she quarrelled so incessantly that the Duke declared to him, "It has given me more trouble to reconcile my wife and you than to fight a battler." Another warrior's wife and duchess termagant of this period was Anne (born Clarges), Duchess of Albemarle, Monk's wife, of whom, when her temper was up, that General was dreadfully afraid. Aubrey tells us "she was not at all handsome, nor very cleanly." Her mother was one

'Of the fine women-barbers
That dwelt in Drury Lane."

Of her inflammable Grace of Marlborough it was tartly said by the Duke of Montagu, when Churchill praised his water-works at Boughton, "They are by no means comparable to your Grace's fireworks." There was another imperious Duchess of Marlborough, whom Reynolds painted in that famous family group, "The Marlborough Family." This lady had great reverence for her carpets, and, while the President was at work, took such offense at his furious snuff-taking, the waste of which strewed the floor, that, losing patience, she at last bade a servant bring a broom and shovel to remove it. Reynolds, who could be conveniently deafer than usual, noticed nothing until the utensils were produced, and then cried, "Let it be, let it be; the dust will do more harm to my picture than the snuff to the carpet." The housewifely lady sat on thorns until the sitting was over, and never forgave Sir Joshua. Termagant Duchess Sarah's sister was the Miss Jennings who married, first, George Hamilton, famous in Grammont's "Memoirs," and secondly, Richard Talbot, James the Second's Duke of Tyrconnel. This lady is well known on account of her freak with Miss Price, when, disguised as orange-girls, they visited the rake Jermyn, and by other adventures of a questionable sort. She died in 1703, a nun of the order of Poor Clares, having fallen out of bed in a bitter night of cold in her eighty-fourth year, while her sister was still busily building at Blenheim.

Here (84) is Prince George of Denmark, so dull a mortal that Charles II said he had tried him both drunk and sober, and found nothing in him. He died of excessive eating and drinking; yet he does not look a glutton, although his face contrasts wonderfully with that of the self-centred Marlborough, his wife's great captain, and that of the other leader, Prince Eugene (88), a little Jewish-looking man, with a long hooked nose, broad eyebrows, and a small chin. Still more does this picture of a lazy man contrast with that of another thunderbolt in war, Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough (129), the victor of Valencia, here painted in his old age, and about the time when he was planting peaches at Bevis Mount, Southampton—not long before he on his death-bed gave to Pope that watch which Pope by will destined for Arbuthnot (158). This watch had been given to Peterborough by the King of Sardinia (Victor Amadeus II), and is named, in Pope's will, as "that which I commonly wore." As Arbuthnot died before Pope, the bequest was inoperative.

It is wonderful to see how dead men's pictures are bound together. Take but a single loop of this inextricable and endless string. Fat-headed, gluttonous George of Denmark was going to Epsom one day in 1708, and had a severe fit of dyspepsia. (By the way, if he had not eaten and drank so much, the hydrocephalic look of that poor boy, William, Duke of Gloucester, as it appears in No. 80, where his mother Queen Anne holds him at her knee, might not have been so fatally large, with such consequences to countless generations.) Well, a certain physician, whom Swift (140), in a letter to Stella—whose portrait, by the way, is *not* No. 142—May 10, 1712, described as "a Scotch gentleman, a friend of mine," chanced, much to the comfort of Prince George and his own benefit, to be at Epsom on that day.

This "Scotch gentleman" and physician was Arbuthnot, and the occasion of Swift's letter was the publication of the famous "History of John Bull," a work which Swift praised prodigiously, as became one of that wonderful "Mutual Admiration Society" to which both belonged. In due time Arbuthnot wrote to Swift, who, in his turn, had published "The Travels of Captain Lemuel Gulliver," and informed him that Lord Scarborough (235), "who is no inventor of stories, told me that he fell in company with a master of a ship who told him that he was very well acquainted with Gulliver; but the printer had mistaken, that he lived in Wapping, not in Rotherhithe." To add to the oddity of all this, it has come out since that there really was a sea captain Gulliver, who lived somewhere by Deal in later life, and was probably the man about whom the "printer" is said to have erred.

"Downright Shippen," the man among men, whose price Sir Robert Walpole (247, etc.), did not know, is here on canvas (222), a man with a black and prodigious periwig, who sits bolt upright in his chair, having, on a flat face, a broad nose, round eyes, and singularly uplifted eyebrows—expressive of disdain and self-reliance; a richly characteristic picture, probably by Richardson. "Lord Fanny" is here in Lord Hervey (257), of whom more presently. "Sir Richard" is Blackmore (151), physician and ponderous poet: Dugdell and Cibber do not appear. "Cæsar," who "scorns the poet's lays," is George I (194). The exquisite and famous lines, that can never be too famous, by which the poet describes his own condition, bear light on "Bolingbroke" (109), and "Peterborough" (129):—

"Know, all the distant din the world can keep
Rolls o'er my grotto, and but soothes my sleep;
There my retreat the best companions grace,
Chiefs out of war, and statesmen out of place.
There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl
The feast of reason and the flow of soul;
And he whose lightning pierced the Iberian lines
Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines,
Or tames the genius of the stubborn plain
Almost as quickly as he conquered Spain."

Of Dryden, we have an irrefutable portrait in No. 65. It is by Kneller, the property of Dryden's descendant, and was given to the poet by the painter. The story is that when Dryden read some of Swift's early poems, he said, "Ah! cousin Swift, you will never be a poet," a saying which the latter revenged in the immortal "Battle of the Books," where he certainly throws an odd light on this picture. It represents a man in a tremendous periwig, from within which the face peers out, so as almost to justify the satire in the account of the duel between Virgil and his translator. "The helmet of the latter," so wrote Swift, "was nine times too large for the head, which appeared situate far in the hinder part, like a mouse under a canopy of state, or like a shrivelled bean from within the pent-house of a modern periwig." Let the shuddering reader think of the feelings of the withered dragon, who, when age let his natural coat of mail hang loose and rattling on his vast but weakened chest, heard this from the young lion of the next generation! How the aged heart must have ached for the days when "Mac Flecknoe" was written; ached for the arm's strength that had hewed down *Doeg* (Settle), cast *Og* (Shadwell) into the fire, and assaulted Shaftesbury!

Dryden and Swift were cousins on the female side, but Dryden's appears to have been the better blood; in a worldly sense there could be no comparison. Swift was poor and never got much for his literary labor, whereas of "Absalom and Achitophel" more copies had been sold than of any work except "The Trial of Sacheverell" (126).

From the hand of the Earl of Abington Dryden received the unparalleled sum of five hundred guineas for his poem "Eleanora," a laudation of the Earl's wife—a work which, as containing no more than three hundred and seventy lines, was better paid for than any poem, ancient or modern. The modern maximum of a guinea a line is nothing to this; the difference in the value of money makes the former price more than double. By the by, does everybody know that Dryden's house of living and dying still stands—being No. 34 Gerrard street, Soho? His study was the ground floor front room. Another of the men depicted here lived close by, namely, Lord Mohun (123), who fought the Duke of Hamilton (79), so that both were slain. They fought about the property of which that part of Soho is a large section. Gerrard street took its name from Lady Mohun's uncle, Lord Macclesfield, whose title is represented by Macclesfield street in the same district.

Dryden's face is by no means a beautiful one. The upper features look as if they had somehow slid towards the chin; the nose is lengthy and fleshy; there is fleshiness of another sort about the lips; the chin is rather weak; the outer corners of the eyes are higher than their inner fellows.

Pope's will, which has been already referred to, connects us with two other legatees, whose portraits are here, the Misses Blount (152):—

"The fair-haired Martha and Theresa brown."

Readers will remember these ladies' names in connection with Pope. The name of Jervas is not appended to this picture in the catalogue, but we have no doubt of its having been painted by that artist. It has, however, been much restored, newly painted all over. Martha Blount was Pope's principal heiress: to her, "All the furniture in my grotto, urns in my garden, household goods, chattels, plate, and whatever else is not otherwise disposed of," says his will. Another picture by Jervas, who is known to literary men as the best English translator of "Don Quixote," is here, and is undoubtedly that designated in Pope's "Epistle to Mr. Jervas." It is Elizabeth Churchill, Countess of Bridgewater (160), respecting which Pope has the line,

"With Zeuxis Helen thy Bridgewater vie"

a ridiculous piece of flattery, although praising a good enough picture. Pope had large dealings with artists. Richardson painted two excellent portraits of him, which are here:—No. 136, a small work from the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, curiously showing those crescent-shaped lines at the corners of the contorted mouth which never fail to accompany a deformed body, and are the signs of long-continued inward pain; also, No. 154, with the poet's favorite, and big dog, "Bounce," in front and looking up at him. The bard sits here in that evidently characteristic action of leaning his overweighty brain in one hand, the elbow resting on a table. Thus Kneller painted him in that wonderfully expressive picture, No. 146, belonging to the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt, which was made for Lord Harcourt. It is rough in handling, probably not wholly free from restorations, but startling in the look conveyed of a wasted face, with hollow and hectically lighted cheeks, large luminous eyes, glittering in moisture, a narrow sloping forehead, an ill-formed nose, and, above all, a too heavy, yet by no means large, cranium. It is the face of an over-sensitive, irritable, not over-refined man. He puffed Kneller as vigorously, and with better reason than Jervas was berhymed. More pathetic is this letter to Richardson:—"My poor mother is dead. I thank God her death was as easy as her life was innocent; and, as it cost her not a groan, or even a sigh, there is yet upon her countenance an expression of Tranquillity, nay, almost of Pleasure, that it is even amiable to behold it. It would afford the finest image of a Saint expir'd that ever Painting drew, and it would be the greatest obligation which even that obliging Art could ever bestow on a friend if you would come and sketch it for me. I am sure, if there is no very prevalent obstacle, you will leave any common business to do this: and I hope to see you this evening, as late as you will, or tomorrow morning early, before this winter flower is faded. I will defer her interment until to-morrow night. I know you love me, or I could not have written this, I could not (at this time) have written at all. Adieu! May you die as happily." (June 10, 1733, Twickenham. Mrs. Pope died on the seventh of this month, aged 93.)

We meant to leave Pope in this tender fit, but there is another note that may well follow here. There is a letter from Pope to Swift announcing the death of Gay, their common friend, and containing a postscript in Arbuthnot's handwriting. Arbuthnot attended Gay at his death. The letter is dated "December 5, 1732," and is thus indorsed by the Dean:—"On my dear friend Mr. Gay's death: Received December 15, but not read till the 20th, by an impulse foreboding some misfortune." We have three portraits of Gay here, (173) by Michael Dahl, (176) by Hogarth, and (177) by Richardson, as we believe, although it was sold about forty-seven years ago as a Hogarth: it belongs to Lady Clifden.

Pope's circle is marked at large on the walls of this collection. "Mary Wortley Montagu" is by his friend Richardson (237), a tall and slender young dame, with a very amorous expression in her beautiful eyes, and a face marvellously different from that which Mr. Frith painted some years since in a highly popular picture of Pope's luckless wooing of the lady. Walpole and Pope celebrate the dirtiness of her linen.

Richardson also painted that noble portrait of the magnanimous surgeon, William Cheselden (237), who agreed to spend the last years of his life with the old soldiers at Chelsea, lies buried in their graveyard, and has his grave miserably defiled. This is a superb portrait, worthy of a Venetian. Kneller's best portrait here is of Sir Hans Sloane (231) belonging to the Royal Society, and a bequest about the time when Walpole—(438, an unnamed painter's portrait of the witty letter-writer is here)—wrote thus in his jesting way:—"Sir Hans Sloane is dead, and has made me one of the trustees of his museum. He valued it at fourscore thousand pounds, and so would anybody who loved hippopotamuses, sharks with one ear, and spiders as big as geese. It is a rent charge to keep the fœtuses in spirits."

No. 39, a bluff, kindly-faced gentleman, by Kneller, is Dean Aldrich, of Christ Church, the architect of All Saints' and Peckwater, perhaps better known as author of "Good, good, indeed!" and, "Hark! the bonny Christ Church Bells." The famous Betterton, by Kneller, is here, in No. 67, a much-restored picture; also that copy of it on which Pope's reputation as a painter has been founded. All artistic friends agree that the handling of the copy is not due to a mere amateur, such as Pope must have been, but shows signs of long practice in the squareness, firmness, and clearness of the touches, and the brilliancy of the coloring. Doubtless the better portions of this copy are by Jervas, Kneller's pupil and Pope's friend. The copy belongs to Lord Mansfield, the original to Lady Delawarr. The Scottish artist Murray—who painted, in No. 161, William Dampier's gipsy face, as tawny as if all the world's winds had blown upon it—was a friend of Pope. Long-headed Fletcher of Saltoun (20) is probably by M. Dahl, and not by Aikman—another of the good northern portrait-painters of that day. The noblest portrait of Newton is No. 33, by Kneller, the perfect presentation of an incarnate intellect.

The series of Kit-Cat Club portraits comprises those that were painted by Kneller in his happiest manner for Jacob Tonson (147)—who is himself here, in a red cap, and with a bluff, rosy-hued, and well-fed face, a knowing twinkle in his eye, as if he looked about at his "eminent hands" of the literary set who still gathered round him in effigy. Like Dampier, he holds a book, but it is "Paradise Lost," of which he bought the copyright.

Here is Steele (111), "a short-faced gentleman," very handsome, and with a most genial look; and here is Addison's (115) most gentlemanly countenance. Congreve (116) is a little supercilious in his expression, and partly turns away from us; Sir John Vanbrugh (112) looks really the able man he was, much less heavily featured than folks think. The Marquis of Wharton (118) was Addison's patron, supposed author of "Lilliburlero," the famous anti-Jacobite song. The portrait (137) of the fat man, with deep pock-marks, a swelled nose, and a napkin tied round his head, is *not* that of Kit-Cat himself, the pastry cook at whose house the splendid company of wits and bards originally met. It *is* by Kneller, as the catalogue says, but is known, by a print by A. Miller, 1739, to represent Le Beck, a tavern-keeper, with a glass of wine in his hand. Worst of all among the errors, that large picture which many must have noticed as "Members of the Kit-Cat Club" (145), belonging to Baroness Windsor, represents some Dutch gentlemen taking tea, and is not by Kneller at all. Another picture caught every eye, and was reported to be by Hogarth—No. 220, "Bishop Hooper," belonging to Christ Church, Oxford; but, by G. White's engraving, 1723, this is known to be by T. Hill, a very able portrait painter. The so-called "Captain Coram" (341), by Hogarth, is really Mr. Porter. "Sarah Malcolm" (370), although by Hogarth, is not his portrait of that murderess.

The lady in the hood, and with eager, hard grey eyes, and rather cruel expression (258), was once the "beautiful Molly Lepel," who married Lord Hervey (257),—"Sporus, that thin white curd of asses' milk. They made her a cornet of horse, says Walpole, "almost as soon as she was born, which is no more wrong to the design of an army than if she had been a son: she was paid many years after she was Maid of Honor." Lord Sunderland got her a pension when it became too ridiculous to continue her any longer as an officer in the army.

Before we dismiss the memory-wealthy circle of Kneller and his contemporaries, let us return to No. 58, the Royal Society's portrait of Sir Joseph Williamson, by Kneller, and remind the reader that it was he who received that famous epistle from the Countess of Pembroke—whose portrait was here last year; a resolute looking little woman—when he pressed her about the nomination of a courtier for the borough of Appleby:—"I have been bullied by an usurper, neglected by a court, but I won't be dictated to by a subject; your man sha'n't stand. Ann Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery." But just look at "Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Governor of New York" (130). It shows a dreadfully ugly male mortal in a woman's dress, with a fan in his hand, a long-bodied gown, and a female's cap on. The original was the grandson of no less a person than the great minister Clarendon. To such degradation did he come that this picture represents one of his follies in appearing thus dressed before the New Yorkers to represent Queen Anne in proper person. He seems to have been half crazy.

We come now upon another class of persons. In No. 270 we have George II, a full-length by Kneller, and oddly illustrating Mr. Carlyle's description of him as always showing one of his little legs, putting it forward to be noticed; rather an impudent than a heavy-looking man, but most happy in self-satisfaction. In No. 255 we have, thanks to Vanderbank, George's better-looking wife, a bright-faced woman with very fair hair, dressed in velvet, ropes of silk, lace, and the rest of such things, which is as hideous but not so splendid as that of Queen Elizabeth herself, who was really a woful dresser. From Augusta, Princess of Wales (264, by Vanloo), in unhappy combination with Frederick Lewis, son of George II (277, by Amiconi), were derived the trumpeter's cheeks, sloping forehead, weak chin, and narrow-fronted skull of George III, who in Vanloo's picture is seated with his mother, and although a mere baby, is yet almost comically like his mother, and still more like himself when grown to manhood.

That portrait of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, by Amiconi (277), is worth writing about, if it were only to show what imbecile creatures have sometimes the misfortune to be influential in this world. There he sits, the beau ideal of a *petit maître*, shaved smug as a new deal-board. A tight and rather small whitish wig goes fairly with his very fair, almost white, eyebrows and lashes; the cheeks are plump and full, the eyes without a sign of mind in them. Here what they thought of him in his own days, and in his own house:—"Old Lady Gower carried a niece to Leicester Fields (where the prince resided) the other day, to present her; the girl trembled—she pushed her. 'What are you afraid of? Don't you see that musical clock? Can you be afraid of a man that has a musical clock?'" Let us hope the damsel took heart and faced the dapper prince with the fair eyelashes. When this man died, the people lamented that it had not been his brother the Duke of Cumberland, victor at Culloden, whom, not only for his cruelties at that time, but also on account of his appearance (he looks like a great squab of flesh, and fat, and blood) men called "the Butcher." "Oh! that it were but the Butcher!" was the cry on 'Change when they heard Frederick Lewis was dead. Here is the fat Duke on horseback, a very greasy, sanguinary-looking mortal (281), with Lord Cathcart, his aid-de-camp, riding behind, and showing on his cheek that black patch of which he was so proud, because it covered the hole made by the bullet of Fontenoy. It appears again in 298, the present Lord Cathcart's superbly toned portrait of his ancestor by Reynolds. Reynolds also painted "the Butcher" in a "whole-length" (318)—one of the most masculine of his many masculine pictures, wherein, with consummate art, he has refined upon that which seemed unrefinable.

The Duke of Cumberland's portraits are not the only illustrations of the "'45" present here. This is no less a person than "Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat" (320), the half-French Scotchman of evil fame, the very picture which Hogarth painted at St. Albans, whither he was taken to meet the captured Highland fox, in order that he might paint his unlovely countenance. When Hogarth came to his sitter's room Lovat jumped up and kissed him; and, while he sat, he counted on his fingers, as this picture shows, the names and forces of the revolted clans. While Lovat was going to trial, a woman looked into the coach, and said, "You ugly old dog, don't you think you will have that frightful head cut off?" He replied, "You ugly old ——, I believe I shall." After many doubles, shifts, and schemes which put one in mind of the death of that creature with which he has been most frequently compared, he went to execution bravely, and was "despatched at a blow." No performer in that sad drama of the "'45" has a stronger hold upon many memories than Flora Macdonald, whose portrait is here (312), from the hands of Allan Ramsay, son of "the Gentle Shepherd;" a very curious and interesting picture, quite other in the features it represents than that sentimental heroine who so commonly appears in pictures. Being dated 1749, it shows her when the bloom of lassiehood had passed away, leaving the expression of an extraordinarily resolute will in hard-set grey eyes, inflexible-looking lips, and cheeks that had begun to wither. It is a most striking face, bitter, resentful, soured, and with all its intensity, narrow in look. The other "Flora Macdonald," by Hudson (314), is the picture of a round-faced young English lady. Of Allan Ramsay as a painter we have Walpole's rather superfluous testimony in a letter to Sir David Dalrymple:—"I have discovered another very agreeable writer among your countrymen, and in a profession where I did not look for an author; it is Mr. Ramsay the painter, whose pieces being anonymous, have been overlooked. He and Mr. Reynolds are our favorite painters, and two of the very best we have ever had." He adds that Ramsey painted women better than Reynolds, but can hardly have been sincere in saying so. It was not a woman that Ramsay painted when he gave us this David Hume (No. 379).

Readers of "Boswell's Johnson" remember that capital story about one Bet Flint, who, as the Doctor with great glee told, "wrote her own life in verse, which she brought to me, wishing I would furnish her with a preface to it. I used to say to her that she was generally slut and drunkard, occasionally whore and thief. She had, however, genteel lodgings, a spinet on which she played, and a boy that walked before her chair. Poor Bet was taken up on a charge of stealing a counterpane, and tried at the Old Bailey. The Chief Justice Willes, who loved a wench, summed up favorably, and she was acquitted. After which Bet said, with a gay and satisfied air, 'Now that the counterpane is my own, I shall make a petticoat of it.'" Bet Flint is not here; but her clement judge is—No. 254, "Sir John Willis, Knight, Lord Chief Justice," painted by Hudson. John Wilkes is also here, with his acidulous and grim old-maiden daughter, painted by Zoffany (554). No. 376 has an interest for readers of old books. It shows Stephen Cave, Johnson's employer and friend, well known as the publisher of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, of whom it was said he never looked out of window but with a view to the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

What a wealth of Reynoldses in this Exhibition, and how in some of these portraits by the great painter, he has enabled us to see the features of a few of that wondrous group of men whom he knew and loved! One can but run over names here; nothing more. Here is Beattie (686), with the Angel of Truth behind him, disposing of Voltaire; here is Goldsmith (552); here is Fox (763); and here is Gibbon (667)—Reynolds' Gibbon, and very different from Romney's, which is next it.

It was this picture which, Rogers tells us, Fox saw at Lausanne, in these circumstances:—"Gibbon talked a great deal, walking up and down the room, and generally ending his sentences with a genitive case; every now and then, too, casting a look of complacency at his own portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which hung over the chimney-piece; that wonderful portrait in which, while the oddness and vulgarity of the features are refined away, the likeness is preserved." Lastly, we have Johnson himself by Reynolds in no fewer than five versions, some looking as if he were bullying a bishop, others looking as if he were praising Hodge, his cat—"for whom he used frequently to go out and buy oysters, lest the servants, having that trouble, should take a dislike to the poor creature." Boswell, who did not like cats, suffered a good deal from Hodge. We really believe he was jealous of the pet. He states, "I recollect him one day scrambling up Dr. Johnson's breast, apparently with much satisfaction, while my friend, smiling and half whistling, rubbed down his back and pulled him by the tail, and, when I observed he was a fine cat, saying, 'Why, yes, sir, but I have had cats whom I liked better than this;' and then, as if perceiving Hodge to be out of countenance, adding, 'but he is a very fine cat, a very fine cat, indeed.'" We believe there is no picture of this Hodge, or any of his predecessors, except that which Boswell thus painted in words.

Johnson, when tending towards the grave, wrote to Reynolds in this ineffably yearning way:—"Write, do write to me now and then. We are now old acquaintances, and perhaps few people have lived so much and so long together with less cause of complaint on either side. The retrospection of this is very pleasant, and I hope we shall never think on each other with less kindness." It is evident he rejoices in this. Has any one noticed Johnson's delicately tender request, made on his death-bed, that Reynolds would forgive him thirty pounds he had borrowed? It seems as if he longed to take a kindness into the grave to warm it. He left to Sir Joshua "my own copy of my folio English Dictionary of the last revision." This was his *magnus opus*, the nearest to his heart. Mr. Christie, the auctioneer, first of the name, whose portrait by Gainsborough is here (793), sold Dr. Johnson's library of about five thousand volumes; it fetched no more than £247 9s.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

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FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26‡

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3‡ *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET,

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 8m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE PARMESAN CHEESE,

DUTCH HEAD CHEESE,

YOUNG AMERICA, OR

IMITATION ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.,
8 14‡ Philadelphia.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

EXCURSIONS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after WEDNESDAY, October 23, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave her dock, second wharf above Arch Street, Philadelphia, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington, Del., at 7 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.
10 22tf

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 16‡ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

SHIPPING

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Regular Lines for NEW ORLEANS, LA., via Havana, semi-monthly; SAVANNAH, GA., weekly, and WILMINGTON, N. C., semi-monthly.

From Pier No. 19 S. WHARVES:—

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.

STAR OF THE UNION, 975 tons, Captain J. N. Cooksey.

TONAWANDA, 856 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings

WYOMING, 858 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett.

The **STAR OF THE UNION** will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., connecting with Morgan's Line to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola Lavacca, Brazos Santiago, and with the Atlantic and Miss. S. P. Co. to all points on the Missouri river to St. Louis.

The **WYOMING** will sail for Savannah, Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to Augusta, Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Albany, Eufaula, Montgomery, and Mobile, with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Steamers **DICTATOR** and **CITY POINT,** to all points in Florida.

The **PIONEER** will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, November 14, at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Wilmington and Manchester, and Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and Cape Fear Steamboat Company, to all points in the interior of North and South Carolina.

Superior accommodations for Passengers, and Freight taken at as low rates as by any other route.

Through Passage Tickets sold and Bills of Lading signed to all interior points.

CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO., New Orleans.
HUNTER & GAMMETT, Savannah.
WORTH & DANIEL, Wilmington.
MILLER & CO., Havana.
WILLIAM D. VANCE, General Agent,
CHARLES E. HILKERS, Freight Agent,
4 11 No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, November 9
CITY OF NEW YORK	Saturday, November 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, November 23
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, November 30

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.		Payable in Currency	
Payable in Gold,			
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
8 7‡ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, November 12, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
91 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET.

LOW RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 21 BROADWAY.
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, depart at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16‡ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 194 Wall street, New York. 1 1‡

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M., and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1‡ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NOTICE TO HAVANA SHIPPERS.—Shippers in the Cuba trade are hereby notified that the steamers of the New Orleans line will hereafter touch regularly at Havana for freight and passengers both going and returning, and will sail promptly as advertised.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.,
10 15 1f No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, in this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1‡ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT, FI. FA., J., 67, 445.—JOHN M. SMITH vs. ROBERT HARGRAVE, W. T. SHIPLEY, L. C. FRENCH, and T. G. KORNY, lately trading as HARGRAVE & CO.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale of the personal property of the above named defendants under the above and other writs of execution, will meet the parties interested on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 436 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. THOMAS K. FINLETTER,
10 23 10t* Auditor.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 214 WALNUT Street. 7 12

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANALAS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. MONDAY, September 30, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 5:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawisa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:35 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:00 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 8:10, A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M., and 2 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:00 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation. Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8‡

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R ILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9:00 P. M.
Accommodation	12:00 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:05 A. M.
Fast Line	9:05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains. On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11:15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8:45 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9:45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:25 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11:40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8:35 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4:25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 P. M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1‡ General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:00 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M., at Scranton at 4:00 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem, and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30

The Bodies of the Conspirators—The Removal of the Penitentiary.

Recently the authorities at the Arsenal have erected headboards over the trench in which the bodies of the conspirators are buried, bearing the names, respectively, of the persons buried. It is understood that this is done in compliance with the orders of the War Department, in order to "keep a record of them." It will be recollected that about a month since all of the bodies were removed from their original graves to No. 1 warehouse, where they were placed side by side in one trench, about ten feet from the north wall. Booth's body, which had been buried about ten feet deep in the store-room of the Penitentiary building, was placed on the right (nearest the east wall), and the bodies of the other conspirators—Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harold, and Atzerott, with that of Henry Wirz, the Andersonville jailor, which had been interred near the scaffold in the yard of the Penitentiary—were placed in the above order, as they originally rested in the yard. The north end of the building bears a novel appearance now, with the mound raised and the headboards placed on the north side of it. The removal of the bodies, as heretofore stated by us, was rendered necessary by the contemplated improvement, it being apparent that the proposed grade, where the penitentiary building now stands, would be below where the bodies were buried.

Notwithstanding the difficulty experienced by the contractor for taking down the old penitentiary building in obtaining hands, he has commenced the work, but has less than a dozen men employed, who have thus far taken up the pavements, and are now at work on the east wall of the main south yard. It is stated that the authorities will hold him to the contract, and in case of failure sue the sureties on his bond.—*Wash. Star.*

The Catastrophe at the Hoosac Tunnel.

The Troy *Whig* has the following relative to the accident at the central shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel:—

"At 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon Mr. Mallory again descended the shaft about 400 feet, when the lights that preceded him were extinguished by the foul air, and he was compelled to return. He made no new discoveries in regard to the bodies of the men killed by the accident. The contractors contemplated lowering a boat upon the water and grappling for the men at the bottom of the shaft, but the second attempt to descend developed the fact that no man could live ten minutes 500 feet down the shaft; consequently the idea was abandoned. It is not probable that the bodies will be recovered until a new building is constructed and new machinery and pumps put in operation to throw out the water and introduce purer air into the shaft, which, in all probability, will require two months to accomplish. The building, machinery, wood, lumber, and other material destroyed is estimated at $100,000, which, we understand, by the terms of the contract, falls upon the Chicago contractors, who, be it said to their credit, did everything that human skill and ingenuity could do to rescue the men alive from their terrible position. The shaft is 600 feet deep, with platforms constructed every 50 feet to within 75 feet from the bottom, with escape ladders from one to the other. Had there been an escape ladder from the bottom to the first platform, a distance of 75 feet, those not injured by the bucket and drills that went down at the first onset might possibly have escaped with their lives. The water flows into the shaft at the rate of 16 feet in 24 hours, and will require about 36 days to fill it to the top."

THE COTTON CROP.

Statement From the Bureau of Statistics.

Director Delmar, of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the following statement of the cotton crop, showing the number of acres of land sown in cotton, and the expected yield of the same for the year 1867, according to the returns of the Assistant Assessors made in response to the requirement of the Treasury Department:—

States.	No. of Acres sown in Cotton in 1867.	Expected Yield of Cotton, 1867, averaging bales of 450 lb. each.
Alabama	1,125,529	325,287
Georgia	1,130,055	309,997
Illinois	1,475	380
Louisiana	669,999	132,519
Missouri	4,539	3 826
Mississippi	807,959	262,740
North Carolina	214 300	98,617
South Carolina	646,770	170,668
Florida	119,665	37,775
Tennessee	358,736	123,601
Texas*	280,862	94,545
Virginia*	18,679	6,357
Arizona	200	75
Total	5,067,025	1,568,357

*Remarks—Texas, one district not reported; Virginia, one district not reported.

Queen Victoria's Plate.

A London paper says the plate at Windsor Castle, for the use of her Majesty and the court, "weighs nearly thirty tons, and that its value may be roughly estimated at £3,000,000. It is secured in stone chambers with vaulted ceilings, which form part of the original buildings, and are thoroughly proof against burglars. Among the plate is a single dish [illegible] of silver gilt but of solid gold, made by order of George IV, and representing all the orders, both domestic and foreign, which that sovereign wore, or was entitled to wear; it is estimated at £8000. Grand and magnificent as the assortment of plate is, our readers will be astonished to hear that very little of it indeed is old or curious, most of the plate used by former sovereigns having been melted down and remodelled by George IV; very much, of it consequently, is tawdry and *rococco*, as might naturally be expected from the author of the Pavilion at Brighton. One exception, however, to the above rather sweeping statement must be made in favor of the plate which belonged to Frederick, Prince of Wales; it is exceedingly massive, solid, and in good taste; and by some chance it was spared by George IV."

Disciples of Dr. Faustus at the Tombs.

Justice Hogan entertained a highly intelligent company, yesterday morning, in the persons of about 200 members of the New York Typographical Union. On Saturday, an agent of the *World* Association caused the arrest of Messrs. Oswald Manne and Eugene O'Rourke, compositors, and the charge before Justice Hogan was that they had sought to dissuade other printers from setting types for the *World*. The magistrate released the accused on their parole of honor to appear on Monday; and, accordingly, the facts having been noised abroad, yesterday morning every printer who could spare time stepped in at the Tombs to learn the result. The court-room was literally packed. Mr. Charles S. Spencer represented the typographical artists, and demanded an exhaustive examination; but Justice Hogan cut off remark by dismissing the complaint. Mr. Spencer, whose clients really desired such a ventilation of facts as an examination was sure to yield, indignantly preferred informal charges, which the Court held to be personal, and smacking of contempt. High words followed, and Mr. Spencer was roundly cheered. At length, Justice Hogan, still unwilling to entertain the charge against the printers, Messrs. Manne and O'Rourke, retired, and the multitude dispersed. It is understood that the New York Typographical Union has 1000 members in good financial standing, with 2000 sympathizers whose names are not on the books.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Gigantic Priest.

Father Abell, who is the oldest Roman Catholic priest in Kentucky, recently delivered a sermon at the Louisville Cathedral, and in spite of his venerable age, his powerful and sonorous voice was distinctly heard in every part of the cathedral. This aged priest is a remarkable specimen of physical power and endurance. He is six feet four inches in height, and his frame bears evidence of a former strength and vigor such as few men possess, even in that land of Ansk, Kentucky.

Father Abell is the subject of an amusing anecdote. When in Paris, some years ago, he visited the Zoological Gardens, where the chief curiosity at that time was a giraffe. As he passed through the crowd, head and shoulders taller than the tallest, Father Abell was espied by a couple of pert grisettes, one of whom immediately cried:—"*Tiens! Viola une autre giraffe!* (Look! there is another giraffe!")

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 31, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. [10 26 4t

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL PACKAGE SALE OF DOMESTIC COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS,
On Wednesday Morning, Oct. 30,
At 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, and part for cash, by order of
MESSRS. FRANCIS SKINNER & CO.,
including in part 200 cases repellant cloth, fancy cloakings, tweeds, beavers, fancy cassimeres, flannels, etc., to close the stock of the various mills; also, 150 cases Gloucester brown cotton flannels, 20 cases harbor corset jeans, 12 cases Somerset colored jeans, 75 trusses grain bags, etc.

We will add to the above—
50 cases Raleigh balmoral skirts, 75 cases blue apron checks, denims, stripes, and ticks; 25 bales army blankets, 25 cases military goods, 10 cases Nebraska wool jeans, 30 cases Waverly twills, and other makes of the Beaver Valley Woollen Mill; also, cases Roo Roy 6-4 checks, striped cassimeres, and a general assortment of domestic goods by the package.

N. B.—Goods ready for examination, with catalogues, on the day before sale. [10 25 4t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
On Friday morning,
November 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, by order of Mr. Thomas Dolan; embracing lines of hoods, breakfast shawls, children's and misses' cloaks, scarfs, children's coats, ladies' sontags, etc., being the balance of stock of the Keystone Knitting Mills. [10 26 6t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
November 1, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [10 26 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
November 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [10 29 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers. h

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GERMAN FLOWER ROOTS.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, 2 cases German flower roots, including hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, narcissus, etc. [1t

Large Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street,
HANDSOME FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, IRON SAFE, CHANDELIERS, MATTRESSES, BEDS AND BEDDING, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very large assortment of excellent Household Furniture, including suits of handsome walnut parlor furniture, elegant walnut and reps library suits, handsome chamber furniture, etc., made to order by Vollmer. [10 29 2t

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSE, CARRIAGES, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, COW, ETC., near Darby, Delaware Co.
On Friday Afternoon,
November 1, 1867, at 2 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, at the residence of J. B. Conover, Esq., Darby road, near Darby, Delaware Co.
A quantity of Household Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Beds, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, etc. etc. [10 29 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

LARGE SALE OF A FRESH IMPORTATION OF FINE SILVER PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY, MANUFACTURED BY JOSEPH DAKIN & SONS, OF SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings,
Oct. 29 and 30, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of new goods, just received direct from the manufacturer. The collection will comprise a beautiful assortment of Silver Plated Ware and Cutlery, all of the newest designs, comprising—Epergnes, fruit stands, dish covers, entree and corner dishes, soup and oyster tureens, meat dishes with covers, liquor and pickle stands, Claret jugs with mouths, 4, 5, and 6-bottle dinner and breakfast castors, with rich cut bottles, ice pitchers, molasses pitchers, cake baskets, etc.
ENGRAVED, CHASED, AND EMBOSSED TEA SETS,
With Urns and Kettles to match, in great variety.
Salvers, 8 to 16 inches; round and oval trays, from 20 to 28 inches; tete-a-tete sets, butter dishes, flower vases, sugar baskets, salt and mustard stands, etc.
Also, spoons; forks; soup and sauce ladles, in plain, beaded, and king's patterns, plated on nickel silver.
THE CUTLERY
comprises balance-handle dinner and tea knives, game and beef carvers, steels, etc.
Also cabinet cases, in black polished walnut, with complete sets of dinner and dessert knives, forks, and spoons, etc.
Also, mahogany and morocco cases, containing dessert knives, fish carvers; picnic sets, with pearl, ivory, and plated handles; butter knives; pickle forks, etc.
Also, a rich and elegant assortment of Bohemian lustres, flower vases, toilette sets, [illegible] cigar stands, 8 and 15-day French gilt clocks, etc.
On view on Monday next. [10 26 3t

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. C. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Rosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 8rp

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10f

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PRANG'S
AMERICAN CHROMOS
IN IMITATION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Published by L. PRANG & CO., Boston. Sold in all Picture Stores. Send for Catalogue. 10 1 tuthsam

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR

Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS.

519 CHESNUT STREET. 519

FINE CARPETINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE WILL SELL OUR

AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,

BRUSSELS AND DAMASK

HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS,

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,

IN SHORT,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE

CARPETINGS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

Prior to Removal on first of January next.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

CARPETINGS.

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.

JAMES REISKY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9 00.

BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET
AND
NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

REDUCED POPULAR PRICES.

OUR LARGE

AND

VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK

SELLING AT

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We are prepared to meet the present and any future decline, and invite an examination of

OUR FULL, FRESH, AND MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF [9 7 stuth

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

Dry Goods, by Piece or Package, at and under Market Rates.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

1 14 tJ1 NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOTH HOUSE.

SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS.

ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 1 mrp

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains. PITKIN & CO.,
10 24 1mrp Nos. 327 and 329 N. FRONT St., Philada.

ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received. PITKIN & CO.,
10 24 1mrp] Nos. 327 and 329 N. FRONT St., Philada.

DRY GOODS.

FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.

REAL WELSH FLANNEL.
SHAKER FLANNEL.
SWANSKIN FLANNEL, VERY SOFT AND HEAVY.
ENGLISH UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL.
PERSIAN FLANNEL, SILK WARP.
BALLARDVALE AND OTHER DOMESTIC FLANNELS.
DOMET AND GAUZE FLANNEL.
RED AND GREY FLANNELS.
FANCY SACQUE FLANNELS.
CANTON FLANNELS.

A full assortment now received and for sale by

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

10 15 tuf8trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,

10 2 4m] To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

BLANKETS.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Fest Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

10 15 tuf8trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET

WILL OPEN

FALL BONNETS,

THURSDAY OCTOBER 4. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

BONNET OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, October 2.

E. P. GILL & CO.,

10 2 2t NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES

831. CHARLES L. HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 22 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES!

T. ELWOOD ZELL & CO.

NOS. 17 AND 19 SOUTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA,

Have in Press and will publish October 31,

"AMONG THE INDIANS;"

OR, EIGHT YEARS IN THE FAR WEST.

With interesting Sketches of Salt Lake, the Mormons, and Montana, and a Map of Indian Localities.

BY HENRY A. BOLLER.

The long and intimate acquaintance of the author with his subject has enabled him to produce a thoroughly original and interesting work, giving a graphic and truthful description of the Home and Inner Life of the Indians, with interesting chapters on Salt Lake, and the exciting times in the first settlements of Montana, with an able review of the present Indian difficulties, their causes and remedy.

One handsome cloth 12mo. volume, 428 pages, $2 00. 10 26s 4th